"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are generally fair, southerly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—At the State banquet given by the Russian Czar and Empress to Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria in St. Petersburg, Saturday evening, mutual toasts were indulged in for the maintenance of peace.—Page 5.

Page 1.

Two Brooklyn girls, members of the "Watermelon Gang," steal pears and stand their ground when threatened by a neighbor with an ugly looking revolver.

Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister of Spain, was assassinated at Santa Agueda by an Anarchist. The murderer fired three shots, two of which took effect.

The promised reforms in Coney Island have not yet been instituted. Yesterday there were many violations of the law, and resorts were running as usual without police interference.

In a railroad accident near the Culver station at Coney Island yesterday four passengers were injured. The train, which was partly wrecked, was derailed by the throwing of a switch too quickly.

Owing to an injury to her shaft bearings the steamboat Paul Koch was forced to anchor off Sandy Hook yesterday. On board were 700 persons, who expected to fish at the Fishing Banks. The Koch finally returned to the Battery.

There was an exodus of gamblers from North Beach Saturday night, a warrant having been sworn out by Coroner Haslam of Newtown. Seventy-five thousand persons visited the resort yesterday, and not a dollar was hazarded at the gaming tables.

Page 2.

Major del Monte, who was killed while fighting for the Cuban insurgents outside of Havana, was the grandson of Miguel Aldama, who gave $6,000,000 to aid the Cuban cause in the last war. He is said to be practically the last of the family.

Señor Baldasano, the Spanish Consul in this city, yesterday declared that in the assassination of Canovas Spain had lost its greatest man. Sagasta, he thought, might be his successor as Premier.

Page 3.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday the old fight between the Knights of Labor and the American Federation was renewed.

Great activity prevailed among the Harlem rowing clubs yesterday. Many crews are in training for coming regattas, and the fine weather resulted in crowds visiting every boathouse.

An interesting fight is being made for the championship of the New York Cricket Association. The second teams are all bunched in the lead. J. F. Curran and H. C. Clarke are having a close struggle for the batting prize in the Metropolitan League.

Page 5.

John Elder, a Brooklyn iron molder, made three attempts to commit suicide yesterday. The last one may be successful. He was taken to the hospital.

It is expected that the Progressive Democratic League, which is largely represented in Tammany Hall, will revolt next Sunday. In that event the Citizens' Union will be a large gainer of votes.

There were many mishaps among cyclists yesterday. Miss Elizabeth Grimm broke her jaw in falling from her wheel. Two drivers were arraigned for running down wheelwomen. One was fined $10. A large number of scorchers were captured.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Rogers Morse, associated pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, preached a sermon on "Gifts, the Pope of Rome, and Stephen Merritt." He ridiculed the pretensions of the former and spoke in a sarcastic vein of the latter as a miracle worker.

Page 8.

Magistrate Hedges, in the Centre Street Court, had a varied class of cases before him yesterday, including a number of "drunks."

Magistrate Mott yesterday said to a wife-beater that he regretted the Legislature had not authorized the whipping post for such offenders.

Two women, both deaf mutes, were arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court on the charge of intoxication. They were found helpless by a policeman on Columbus Avenue.

The family and friends of the missing trunk manufacturer, Benjamin Dickenson, believe he committed suicide in the Harlem River. He had worried over business troubles.

Mrs. Annie Muller jumped from a second-story window yesterday in an attempt to escape from her husband, John Muller, who was trying to beat her. She was severely injured.

Alice Sporer, a thirteen-year-old girl, returned from the country, where she was sent by the Hope Chapel, and could not find her parents, who were dispossessed during her absence.

Max Dixler and Lawyer Rosenthal charge Policeman Eberman of the Eldridge Street Station with outrageously clubbing two persons Saturday, Dixler himself and Mrs. Julia Stein being the victims.

Among the passengers on La Normandie, which arrived yesterday, were Judge F. C. Brewster of Philadelphia, M. Rochefort, Mme. de Brelor, the singer, and Mlle. Sberna, the premiere danseuse.

Daniel Kennedy, one of the men alleged to have caused the death of Louis Bawlasek, was remanded to the custody of the Coroner. Bawlasek's death is said to have resulted from a fall during a fight.

The Brooklyn Board of Assessors has turned over the assessment rolls for 1897 to the Board of Aldermen. The heaviest on the list is the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, which is assessed at $4,549,420.

The first of the Merchants' Association's excursions is due here to-day. Merchants are ready to receive out-of-town members and expect a big trade during the week. Many more buyers are expected to-morrow and Wednesday.

Matthew McSherry, a crzy retired policeman, attacked a waiter in a Harlem Raines-law hotel yesterday and had a fight with two policemen in the street. He was overpowered after vainly trying to shoot one of his captors.

Joseph Le Blanc, supposed to be a private detective, who was arrested on Saturday charged with annoying Albert Schaefer, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, but refused to make a statement. He was fined $3.

Magistrate Deuel set free twelve card players yesterday whom the Tenderloin police had arrested as gamblers Saturday. The proprietor of an Italian resort at 239 Elizabeth Street, where it is said gambling was carried on, was held in the Centre Street Police Court.

On the steamship Orinoco, which arrived yesterday from Bermuda, was a large consignment of rare fish for the Aquarium. Included among them are an infantile devilfish, a "yellow grunt," queer lobsters, "thumpers," "bride fish," "hedgehogs," "trunk fish," and other oddities of the ocean.

Morris Rosenberg of 107 Hester Street went into his apartments yesterday, and, finding a pillow on the floor, threw it on the bed. The pillow covered his infant daughter, who had been placed there by the mother, and it was suffocated. Mr. Rosenberg thought the child had been taken to a neighbor's, and did not know it was on the bed.

Russell Sage talked to a NEW YORK TIMES representative about the movement in Manhattan stock. He wondered that brokers should have permitted their customers to go short on it. He declared that Manhattan was not a speculative stock, but an investment. Yet over 50,000 shares, he added, would not take care of the shorts to-day. An insider in the Manhattan pool said that it controlled 2%,000 or 30,000 shares They have been kept in the loan market so that the price would not rise before the pool desired it to do so. About 5,000 shares have been called.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 6.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 6.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.

GAMBLERS HASTILY DEPART

Exodus from North Beach and Not a Dollar Hazarded by Visitors Yesterday.

A WARNING SATURDAY NIGHT

Coroner Haslam of Newtown Swears Out a Warrant, Which Is Held Up as a Red Flag of Danger—None Spared.

With the setting of Saturday's sun there was an exodus of gamblers from North Beach, and yesterday not a game was to be seen at Bowery Bay, and fortunately for the 75,000 persons who spent their Sabbath at the place not a dollar was hazarded at a gaming table.

The breaking up of the nest of professional gamesters was the result of the exposé made in THE NEW YORK TIMES a week ago. Police Captain J. A. Corrigan drove along gamblers' row Saturday night and passed the word that a hegira was in order. The order was received with a great show of surprise, but Detective Sullivan of the District Attorney's office of Queens County was at the Beach, and the gamblers hastily packed up their roulette tables and other paraphernalia and went. Not one of them was spared. Even the woman who conducted one of the walking stick stands was ordered from the Beach.

When North Beach as a gambling resort was described to the public suspicion pointed in two directions. It was the duty of the police of Newtown to stop the gamblers or it was the duty of the county officers to do it. When the Sheriff was interviewed, he laughed and said there was no gambling there, and when Capt. Corrigan was seen he said there was gambling, but that it was no business of his.

Coroner Wants the Law Enforced.

A very strange proceeding was brought to light yesterday. It was found that one week ago Coroner Robert C. Haslam of Newtown swore to a complaint against "John Doe, Richard Roe, and others," charging them with violating the statute regarding the operation of gambling devices. Yesterday Coroner Haslam said that, as a citizen of the State of New York and as an officer of one of its counties, he felt that he was compelled to make some effort to break up the unlawful state of affairs existing at Bowery Bay or in its vicinity. He made out this warrant a week ago, and it was sworn to before Justice of the Peace Bowman, yet it has not been executed, and now it is evidently too late, for on Saturday night the gamblers were warned to get away, and they lost no time in departing.

When spoken to yesterday, Coroner Haslam said that he intended to leave his Newtown office and go down to North Beach and see that the gamblers were attended to. He was told that the gamblers had all gone, and so he gave up the trip. He did not know why there was delay in the execution of the warrant. Coroner Haslam seemed anxious to have the law enforced against the men who had openly and without fear of consequences turned North Beach from a peaceful family resort into a paradise for gamblers. His swearing to the complaint, following the exposé, probably caused the sending of Detective Sullivan from the District Attorney's office. Then it began to look warm for the North Beach police, and while Capt. Corrigan had repeatedly stated that he had no right or inclination to step across the line separating the property of Chris Anderson from that of the Bowery Bay Improvement Company, he nevertheless finally decided to do so, and that was the wind-up for the gamblers who had been making fortunes there by fleecing foolish men and boys.

Was Tribute Collected?

What percentage of their money, secured on the green tables, was expended for incidentals and expenses, is still a matter of mystery. How the business was run is a question that the average North Beacher answers with a wink of his eye only.

There was one man suspected of having collected tribute from the gamblers and giving it to parties most likely to look after their interests, but there is no direct evidence against him. The name of this man who acted as financial go-between was mentioned to Capt. Corrigan yesterday. The Captain said that for the slightest cause he would run him in, as he knew him to be a crook, but denied having any other than the slightest passing acquaintance with him.

In course of time the "swinger," the "drop case," the roulette wheel, and the rouge-et-noir may again return to North Beach, but at present they are in hiding, and their owners are conspicuous by their absence, while the plucky Coroner of Newtown holds the warrant against "John Doe and Richard Roe" as a red flag of danger.

Mr. Youngs, the District Attorney of Queens County, is spending his vacation at the present time among the Thousand Isles, but from the inspiring presence of Detective Sullivan, it seems as if his assistants have secured a tip as to what has been going on, and are not unwilling to do their duty.

Last night the North Beach Police Station was called up by telephone, and it was reported that as yet no arrests had resulted from Coroner Haslam's warrant.

NO REFORM AT CONEY ISLAND.

Vulgar Exhibitions Still Rampant—Raines Law Observed Only by a Few in Large Hotels.

Never since Coney Island became a part of the City of Brooklyn have vulgar exhibitions been so rampant there as they are at present.

Yesterday was a genuine seaside day, and over 100,000 persons traveled by the various routes to the island.

The reform which District Attorney Backus informed Police Commissioner Welles was necessary to the physical and moral health of the visitors, and which the Commissioner assured him would be instituted, appeared only in the remarks of Capt. Collins that his precinct was clean.

The island was conducted yesterday on its former basis. The fortune tellers, who were ordered to close, are still doing business at the old stand, although Capt. Collins says they are "reading character." The Captain in an interview last night, at which Deputy Commissioner Crosby was present, said that he knew the character-reading business was a fake, but he did not think it violated any law.

The Raines law was observed only in a few of the larger hotels. Waiters were to be seen all day walking around the beach offering beer for sale, and no sandwiches were supplied.

An amusing incident of the day was the arrest of Jacob Graff, a fourteen-year-old boy, of 116 Hopkins Street, Williamsburg, who on Wednesday last snatched $55 from the hand of a young woman who was about to make a deposit in the Williamsburg Savings Bank.

He went to the station house early yesterday morning and reported that he had been robbed of $30. Sergt. Zimmerman recognized the boy as the one wanted at William's bank. Graff was turned over to the care of the Children's Society, after admitting that he was the culprit.

Capt. Collins, for the third time, closed up two notorious resorts yesterday afternoon, but they were running under police surveillance in the evening.

The Ship Otto Floated.

The German ship Otto, which went ashore at Southampton, L. I., Thursday morning, was floated at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a wrecking company. She was at once taken in tow by the wrecking steamer and started for Sandy Hook.

Best Time by a Tank Steamer.

The British oil-tank steamer Potomac, Capt. Anderson, which arrived yesterday, made the passage from London to this port in ten days and twenty-two hours. This is the best time ever made by a tank steamer between London and New York.

STEAMER BREAKS DOWN.

The Paul Koch, with 700 Fishermen, Forced to Anchor Off Sandy Hook.

The fishing excursion steamer Paul Koch, which left the Battery yesterday morning with 700 passengers bound for the fishing banks was forced to anchor off Sandy Hook owing to an injury to one of her shaft bearings. She finally abandoned the trip and returned to her pier.

The Koch is an ancient craft, but has been considered good enough to carry fishing enthusiasts to and from the Cholera Banks.

Off Governors Island Alfred Gustavson of 881 Courtlandt Avenue, one of the passengers, noticed that the heavy wooden frame supporting the shaft bearing at the entrance to the starboard paddle box was vibrating in an alarming manner. Gustavson told the engineer, but he only laughed at his fears. Gustavson took one more look at the shaft, saw that the trouble was getting worse, and went to Capt. Dick Botaine with the news, but, according to Gustavson, he was requested to mind his own business. Capt. Gorman, who was in charge of the excursion, was next found by the frightened passenger.

"My good man," the Captain is said to have replied, "why worry about something you know nothing about? Observe the beautiful state of the weather. An ideal fishing day. You are morbid. Leave such uninteresting things as 'machines' to the men below and let us be merry."

At this moment Capt. Gorman was called below, and a few minutes later the word was given to bring the ship to anchor. Something was wrong with the machinery. The vessel was immediately below the Narrows off Buoy 6 and almost directly in the main ship channel. The Captain was besieged by anxious passengers, who inquired why he had anchored.

"To fish, of course," replied the Captain.

"But we were going to the Cholera Banks," replied a dozen passengers.

"So we were; so we were," replied the Captain, "but there's fine fishing here. We'll fish here."

The passengers were dissatisfied, but the Captain was firm, and at last a few of the unsophisticated ones began to get out their lines. For two hours the deluded ones fished, but did not get a nibble. Many of the older people fell asleep, but the younger element became restless, and a committee of young men was formed to proceed to Capt. Botaine and throw him overboard.

Gustavson, triumphant but calm, placed himself at the head of another committee, consisting of about forty middle-aged men, who were resolved to object vigorously, but in a dignified way. The younger committee was thrust aside, and Committee No. 2 approached the Captain and demanded that the steamer be headed immediately for New York. The Captain said "No!" Gustavson insisted. In the meantime the engineer's force had been bracing the shaft-bearing frame, and the steamer was able to proceed slowly back to the Battery, where it arrived at 3 o'clock.

MAY BE THE BANKS MURDERER

The Police at Poughkeepsie Arrest a Man Who Gives Suspicious Answers to Questions.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 8.—At the Hudson River station this afternoon Policeman Charles McCabe arrested a man giving his name as Charles Layman, who, when searched, was found to have on his person a seven-chambered 22-calibre revolver, with one undischarged cartridge in it. In addition, he had a pearl pencil, gold mounted, such as are worn by Masonic charms, and a solid silver fruit knife, with the initials "L. M." inscribed on the handle.

Layman says he came from Little Falls Friday night, and where he worked two weeks for a farmer named William Jones, near that place. McCabe said to him: "You know you are wanted, and you might as well tell what for," to which he replied: "Well, they will have to prove it first." It is suspected that Layman may know something of the murder of Moses E. Banks at Corning on Friday night. He is thick set, 5 feet 3½ inches in height, and has a smooth face, with prominent cheekbones, black eyes and hair.

He gives his home as the Newsboys' Lodging House in New York, and confesses to having spent three terms on Blackwell's Island. Layman to-day bought a ticket from Staatsburg to Poughkeepsie.

FIREMAN'S BODY RECOVERED.

Was Blown into the Chicago River by the Elevator Explosion.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The dead body of Thomas Monaghan, one of the firemen who were blown into the river Thursday by the Northwestern elevator explosion, was recovered from the river to-day by the tug Frank R. Crane.

It is said that two men were seen standing on the pier just before the explosion. Who Monaghan's companion was, no one seems to know. His body is still unaccounted for, and the police believe that it will also come to the surface of the water in a day or two. The officers, however, will continue to drag the river.

SENATOR HANNA AT DULUTH.

Denies the Story that the President Will Stump for Him.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 8.—The yacht Comanche, with Senator Hanna and his party on board, came in to-day and was greeted with great whistling and some shouting for Bryan and Towne.

Mr. Hanna denied the reports of his illness, and also that the President would stump Ohio for him. He expressed himself as certain of election this Fall, and said that silver sentiment no longer existed in Ohio. It existed only in the imagination of a few former leaders of the Silver Party. As to his own election, he said there was no doubt that he could control the Legislature.

MINISTER'S LIBRARY IN DANGER

Books of Mr. Sammis of South River May Be Sold for Debt.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Aug. 8.—The Rev. S. D. Sammis, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church of South River, is in danger of losing his library.

He was sued for a balance due on it some time ago. The plaintiff was Dodd, Mead & Co. of New York. The case was tried before Justice Strycker at Perth Amboy. Mr. Sammis admitted the debt and confessed judgment. He then gave an order upon Walter Simmons, Treasurer of the church, for the amount due.

The Treasurer refused to honor the order on the plea that there was no money with which to meet it.

The publishing company has obtained an execution, and, it is said, will cause the library to be sold at public auction to-morrow.

The sale will take place unless the parishioners of the minister come forward with the money.

ROBBED AND SHOT BY THIEVES.

OWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—George Stiles, a farmer, residing near this village, was overpowered last night by a gang of five masked men. He resisted, and was shot in the thigh. The robbers then bound and gagged Stiles, another man, a woman, and a boy. They secured a watch and between $40 and $70 in money from the pockets and a safe and escaped. The victims finally gnawed the cords loose which bound them and gave the alarm.

MR. FELTZ DID NOT FLY.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 8.—William B. Felts did not take his jump from Pike's Peak to-day, but it was not his fault. With the existing conditions of cloud and fog it would have been a leap to certain destruction.

Felts went up to the summit of the peak this morning, carrying his immense aeroplanes with him. Two hours were required in adjusting the big wings. In the meantime heavy clouds gathered and a slight snow began to fall. This dissuaded him, and the leap was postponed.

He is on the peak to-night and it is said he will remain there until conditions are favorable, when he will sail down into Colorado Springs, twelve miles distant. Great crowds went to the peak to-day to witness the flight.

WOMEN IN THE COAL STRIKE

Their Influence Exerted Effectively Upon the Laborers of the Plum Creek Mine.

MORE MEN TO QUIT WORK

Mass Meeting at Camp Isolation, at Which the Principal Address Was Made by Mrs. Mary Jones.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 8.—Although today was considered a day of rest among the strikers, most effective work among the Plum Creek miners was performed, and as a result the strikers have been assured that considerable less than 200 men will be at work to-morrow at that mine.

A large mass meeting was held at Camp Isolation at Plum Creek this afternoon, which, in addition to about 1,000 others, was attended by about 200 women, the wives and daughters of the miners who are still at work in the Plum Creek mine.

Because of the many restrictions put on the strikers, they hitherto had been unable to get a chance to argue their cause with the Plum Creek workmen. The unusual opportunity to-day was the result of the missionary work of the wives of the strikers from McDonald, Finleyville, and Carnegie. These women worked assiduously during the last week, and secured the promises of many wives of working miners to attend the meeting and bring their husbands.

The result of the meeting was the assurance from nearly a hundred men that they would join the strikers to-morrow. The plan is for the men to work until they receive their twenty days' pay, which will be given them to-morrow, and then to desert the pit, leaving only eight days' wages back, which, judging by the action of the company in the case of the Sandy Creek strikers yesterday, will be refused them.

If this plan does not miscarry, the strikers think it will only be a question of a very short time until the De Armitt mines are tied up completely.

The meeting to-day began with religious services conducted by the Rev. Lincoln Lash, assisted by a choir of twenty colored jubilee singers. Then Mrs. Mary Jones, the Chicago agitator, spoke for about an hour, putting the case very plainly to her women auditors. She placed the responsibility for the success or failure of the strike on the wives, and made a decidedly favorable impression.

An epidemic of typhoid fever in a mild form is raging in the vicinity of Camp Determination at Turtle Creek, sixty cases having developed among the citizens of that borough. The campers have not been attacked as yet, and as a precautionary measure the health officials have ordered extra sanitary measures. Bad water and lack of sewerage in the borough are assigned as the causes of the disease. Five deaths have resulted up to date.

Only twenty-five strikers were in Camp Determination to-day, but toward evening it began to assume its normal condition through the return of the men who had gone home to freshen their apparel and otherwise prepare for the new week's work.

Before morning the usual complement will be on hand, and the forces will be divided in three bands, who will march to the three pits and guard them at as close range as the deputies will permit.

CALL FOR ILLINOIS TROOPS.

Message to the Governor from Montgomery County.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 8.—At 10 o'clock last night Gov. Tanner received the following telegram from Sheriff Randall of Montgomery County at Coffeen, Ill.:

"County and local resources exhausted. Must have militia Sunday night by 10 P. M. at Coffeen."

In reply Gov. Tanner promptly sent the following telegram:

"In your message you say, 'County and local resources exhausted; must have troops by 10 P. M. Sunday.' You fail to give any facts or reasons. Please advise fully of the nature of the trouble, and what you have done. In the meantime it is your duty to protect life and property and preserve the peace. It is your duty to call every able-bodied man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years in your county to aid you.

"You must first show that there is an infraction of the law, that life or property is in danger, and that you have done your duty and exhausted all resources before I will feel justified in sending the militia. Answer and give situation fully."

Gov. Tanner has not received a reply to his message. He sent B. B. Ray, Secretary of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, to Coffeen to-day, instructing him to wire a report of the conditions at Coffeen among the strikers.

Marching on Wadsworth.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Ohio, Aug. 8.—The miners of the Massillon district are on their way to Wadsworth to induce laborers there to stop. About 2,000 men will be at Wadsworth by daybreak.

Will Meet to Settle a Strike.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Window-glass manufacturers and wage workers will meet in this city to-morrow in an attempt to adjust the great wage dispute which exists in that industry. The meeting will be of committees with full power to act for manufacturers all over the country and the four branches of glass workers. It is generally believed in manufacturing and jobbing circles an average advance of 15 to 18 per cent. will be demanded The manufacturers will not yield this, and, as the labor side is determined, the prospects of a longer continuation of the present close-down are likely.

AN INSANE UXORICIDE.

James Robinson of White Hill, N. J., Cuts Off His Wife's Head—Attempts Suicide.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Aug. 8.—James Robinson, who about a year ago was committed to the Trenton Asylum for the Insane as a homicidal maniac, late last night killed his wife, and then tried to kill himself. It is probable the attempt upon his own life will result fatally.

The Robinsons lived at White Hill, near this city. It was at their home, to which Robinson returned on his discharge from the asylum two months ago, the tragedy was enacted.

Robinson attacked his wife while she was asleep, and eventually severed her head from her body. He then cut his own throat and fell upon the floor beside his wife. He was found there by the doctor, who was summoned by one of the children.

Robinson attempted to kill his wife a year ago, the attack being the culmination of a long course of brutal treatment. The wife brought about his commitment to the asylum at Trenton, from which he was released through the efforts of his relatives.

AGAINST AN "L" ROAD PILLAR.

Gross's Skull Fractured as He Alighted from a Car.

Jacob Gross, sixty-two years of age, of 42 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, had his skull fractured yesterday by car No. 3,613 of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Surburban Railroad, at Broadway and Hall Street. Gross was helping his two little children to alight from the car, when it was started suddenly. His head was thrown back and struck against a pillar of the elevated road.

He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital and the mortorman, Michael Drantatler of 27 McKibben Street, was arrested on the charge of criminal negligence.

CRASH AT CONEY ISLAND

Train Partly Wrecked Near the Culver Depot and Four Persons Hurt.

SWITCH THROWN TOO QUICKLY

Track Torn Up, Stalled Cars Upset, and a Shed in Splinters—Two Policemen Faint on the Scene.

Four persons were injured in a railroad wreck early yesterday afternoon within 200 feet of the Culver station at West Brighton, Coney Island. The injured are:

FIGUERDO, AUGUSTINA, 90, 461 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn.
HUTTNER, JACOB, 30, 785 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn.
HIGGINS, ANTHONY, 45, 213 Forty-eighth Street, Brooklyn.
SCHREMM, MRS. CHARLES, 30, 518 Pearl Street, New York.

A five-car train in charge of Conductor James F. Dougherty and Engineer William F. Eley was approaching the Coney Island Station, when, by a too quickly turned switch, the rear truck of the last car was thrown off the rails and dragged a distance of nearly 1,000 feet, wrecking everything in its path before the train was finally brought to a standstill.

The train was crowded with families on their way to the seashore. After the crash, which smashed in the side of the car, tore away the end of the car shed, and overturned two stalled cars, men and women made their escape through windows as well as doors, crying and screaming for help with such lustiness that they were heard at the station house, which is two blocks away. Sergt. Spreckly sent out the reserves and an ambulance in charge of Dr. Andrew Gillen, whose services were a few moments later put to good advantage.

The switch at which point the truck left the track is near the Neptune Avenue crossing. It was at this same spot, seven weeks ago, that a head-on collision occurred.

The switchmen and flagmen cried out to stop the train, but Engineer Eley claims he did not know anything was wrong until he felt the train tremble as it came into collision with Fireman's shanty and overturned it. Then he brought the train to a standstill, but by this time the accident which caused the injuries to passengers had happened. As the train pulled into the station the last car swung around, plunged into the end of the shed, tore away the woodwork, and upset the two stalled cars.

After the passengers had received attention the path of the derailed train was taken in charge by the wreckers. Ties, rails, and signal blocks had been torn up all along the line, but it was only two hours before everything was in running order again.

Upon information given to Capt. Collins by Henry Lewitt and Edward Earl of 551 and 557 Willoughby Street, that they had seen the switchman throw the switch too quickly, Charles Flager of 394 Eighteenth Street was arrested on a charge of criminal carelessness.

Mrs. Figuerdo was the only one of the four who was seriously hurt, she sustaining three scalp wounds and contusions and abrasions of the head and body. The others suffered from shock and bruises. When the police arrived, Patrolmen Attwater and Wickes fainted at the sight which confronted them, and they were removed to the courtroom, which was transformed into a temporary hospital.

IT DID NOT SCARE THEM.

Two Brooklyn Girls Steal Pears and Stand Their Ground When Threatened with a Pistol.

The "Watermelon Gang" is not at all popular in the neighborhood of Rogers Avenue, in the Twenty-ninth Ward of Brooklyn. The majority of its members are said to be the sons of well-to-do parents, and range in age from ten to twenty years. Occasionally two girls of not over sixteen years accompany the boys on their tours, and when they do there is generally trouble. Last Saturday the two girls entered the garden of Mrs. Sherman, at 144 Church Avenue, struck a bee line for a pear tree, and began shaking down the fruit. Mrs. Sherman was seated at a window, and when she saw them she ordered them off her grounds. They refused to go and became boisterous. With the assistance of a neighbor, Mrs. Sherman finally drove them off, and they threatened vengeance.

Fifteen minutes later the girls returned with a dozen more boys as body guards. The boys surrounded the house, and told the girls to take as many pears as they wanted. Mrs. Sherman came out in the yard, but finding herself unable to cope with the gang, again called upon her neighbor. He responded promptly, carrying an ugly looking but empty pistol, and threatened to shoot. The boys became frightened and scampered off, but the girls stood their ground and dared him to shoot. Then they walked off leisurely, eating the pilfered pears.

Mrs. Sherman reported the occurrence to the Twenty-third Precinct Station, but the police could not find the offenders.

Wanted Their Faces Washed.

Antonio Vachris, Brooklyn's Italian Roundsman, created quite a scene in a Bowery concert hall late Saturday night by insisting that three of the male performers wash off their make-up so that he could get a good look at them. Vachris explained to Mr. McGowan, the proprietor of the place, that he was looking for some crooks, and that these men seemed to answer the description. The men quickly washed off the paint and Vachris went away much disappointed at not finding the men he was looking for.

DROWNED AT PITMAN GROVE.

William Davison of Atlantic City Seized with Cramp.

PITMAN, N. J., Aug. 8.—William Davison of Atlantic City was drowned at Pitman Grove this afternoon. The accident caused a feeling of gloom over the camp grounds, and this evening the 7,000 worshippers plainly showed the effects of the accident. Davison came from Atlantic City to attend the services. Davison was a strong and powerful swimmer, and went some distance from the shore, where he was seized with a cramp and went down at once. The body was recovered.

S. W. KING ARRESTED IN CHICAGO

U. S. Commissioner Charged with Embezzlement by a Stenographer.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—United States Commissioner Simeon W. King was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of embezzlement. The amount involved is $300, and the complainant is Mrs. Clyda Byrnes, who is a stenographer employed in King's office. King was taken to Justice Richardson's court, where he furnished bond and was released. Efforts to find him last night to get his version of the trouble were not successful.

According to the complainant Mrs. Byrnes gave King a three-hundred-dollar draft to collect for her. Frequent requests, she says, have failed to bring about the return of the money.

Two Men Killed on Lake Shore Road.

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 8.—Two men, fairly well dressed, with some money on their persons, were struck by a Lake Shore train early this morning and instantly killed. They were so badly mangled as to be unrecognizable, and nothing was found which would furnish a clue to identification.

Burglary at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 8.—The store of Henry Kroener on Broadway was entered last night by burglars, who opened the safe and took from it about $900.

CHICAGO YACHTSMAN'S DEATH.

Capt. George A. Johnson Falls Lifeless on the Deck of His Sloop on Fox Lake.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Capt. George A. Johnson, a prominent West Side insurance and real estate agent, whose office and residence are at 214 and 216 Grand Avenue, respectively, fell dead of apoplexy yesterday afternoon while standing at the tiller ready to sail the sloop Anna, on Fox Lake, in the regatta of the Fox Lake Yacht Club.

Just after the first gun had been fired, Capt. Johnson lost his grasp on the tiller and dropped lifeless on the deck of his boat.

A STORM SWEEPS DULUTH.

It Does Much Damage to the City Streets and May Have Injured the Wheat Crop.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 8.—A heavy windstorm, followed by rain and hail, that prevailed here for twenty minutes to-day did $50,000 damage.

The rain fell in torrents, accompanied by hail, being so heavy in some places that it was impossible to see across the street. Two inches of water fell during the storm, and the wind reached a velocity of seventy miles an hour. Several blocks of pavement were washed out, and Cascade Park was ruined. One store was struck by lightning, and several others on Superior Street, at the foot of the hills, were flooded, some of them having a foot of water on the floor. People in restaurants were obliged to leave, the water rushing through and covering the floors. Superior Street for several blocks was covered by a foot of water.

The storm came from the Northwest, and reports from the Red River Valley indicate considerable damage to wheat.

HOT WEATHER AND CRIME.

Weather Bureau Investigating the Theory that There Is a Relation Between the Two Things.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Officers of the Weather Bureau are conducting an investigation, and it is possible that in the near future they may be able to issue warning notices of the approach of crime waves.

The idea of this investigation was originated by Willis L. Moore, Chief of the bureau, who was convinced that there was a close connection between atmospheric conditions and the physical and moral welfare of the people. He has assigned to the work Dr. Phillips, who is a competent physician, as well as an expert meteorologist.

Chief Moore says: "Taking in the whole country during January, February, and March there were in even numbers 1,200 suicides reported in the United States, while in July, August, and September there were 1,600.

"In the same period there were 1,700 murders in the cold term, as compared with 2,500 in the three hot months.

"There were 50 persons hanged or lynched in the three cold months, and 113 hanged or lynched in the three hot months."

LIEUT. DANIEL DUNCAN DROWNS

Army Officer Loses His Life While Bathing at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Lieut. Daniel Duncan of the Fourth Infantry, United States Army, stationed at Fort Sheridan, was drowned while bathing in the lake to-day.

It is thought he was taken with cramps. His home was in Lexington, Ky. He was twenty-three years old.

HE WAS TOO UGLY TO LIVE.

A Mother Drowns Her Child Because Its Looks Embarassed Her.

QUITMAN, Ga., Aug. 8.—Fishermen discovered the body of a four-year-old boy floating on the surface of a pond near here yesterday afternoon. It was identified later as the son of Mrs. Idella Powell Banks, a widow owning a farm just outside of Quitman.

The actions of the mother when notified of the discovery aroused the suspicion of the Coroner, and she was subsequently arrested and placed in jail. Here she was visited by a minister, and to him she confessed having murdered her child. The reason she gave was that he was too ugly to permit to live, and was a constant source of embarrassment to her on that account.

She has broken down completely in jail, and says she wants to be hanged as soon as possible.

CHASED BY A SHARK.

A Pilot in a Boat Has a Narrow Escape from a Man-Eater.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 8.—Capt. Spaulding, the Clyde pilot, had a scare yesterday that, as he says, almost made his hair turn grey. When he saw the Cherokee coming he started off in his dory to board her. Suddenly he saw the fins of a big man-eating shark following closely behind.

The Captain hit the fish over the head with his oar, and it retorted by ramming the boat so viciously with its head that it almost turned over. Then the man began rowing for the ship, the shark meanwhile closely pursuing. It rammed the boat time and time again, and several times approached and turned belly upward, showing his huge mouth.

This the Captain avoided by skillful rowing, and after fifteen minutes' hard work reached the ship in safety. As he left the boat the shark disappeared, sending up a barrel of water after him. The Captain thinks that the shark would have overturned the boat in another half mile.

Life Saver Powers Drowned.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Aug. 8.—The body of Henry Powers, a surf man at Wood End Life Saving Station, was found this noon, three miles west of Wood End. Powers started on his watch at midnight in a small canoe. In some way the canoe capsized. Powers was thirty-eight years old. He leaves a wife.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The weather conditions over the whole country have no marked characteristics.

A trough of low pressure extends from Texas to Lake Superior. The pressure is relatively high in the Atlantic States, and off the Middle Pacific coast.

Showers have occurred in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the lower Missouri Valley, on the middle slope and the upper lakes.

The temperature has risen in the lower Missouri and upper Mississippi Valleys, fallen on the middle slope and has remained stationary elsewhere.

In New England and Eastern New York fair weather may be expected, followed in the evening in the northern portion by showers, southerly winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	75	68	73
6 A. M.	75	67	74
9 A. M.	80	72	74
12 M.	86	77	80
4 P. M.	86	76	79
6 P. M.	84	74	77
9 P. M.	80	70	75
12 P. M.	79	70	73

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....75⅝
Weather Bureau.....72
Corresponding date 1896.....82
Corresponding date last twenty years...74

CANOVAS MURDERED

Prime Minister of Spain Assassinated by an Anarchist at Santa Agueda.

THREE SHOTS FIRED AT HIM

Wounded Man Lingers Two Hours in Great Agony, Two Bullets Having Taken Effect.

"LONG LIVE SPAIN!" HIS LAST WORDS.

His Wife Witnesses the Shooting—Arrest of the Murderer, a Neapolitan Calling Himself Rinaldi, but Who is Said to be Michele Golli—Azcarraga Temporarily Takes the Premiership.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister of Spain, was assassinated to-day at Santa Agueda by an Anarchist. The murderer fired three shots, one of which struck the Premier in the forehead and another in the chest. The wounded man fell dying at the feet of his wife, who was with him, lingering in agony for two hours, and then passing away with the cry of "Long live Spain," which were the last words upon his lips.

Santa Agueda is noted for its baths. The place is between San Sebastian, the Summer residence of the Spanish Court, and Vitoria, the capital of the Province of Alova, about thirty miles south of Bilbao. The Premier went there last Thursday to take a three weeks' course of the baths, after which he expected to return to San Sebastian to meet United States Minister Woodford when officially received by the Queen Regent.

The assassin was immediately arrested. He is a Neapolitan and gives the name of Rinaldi; but it is believed that this is an assumed name, and that his real name is Michele Angine Golli.

The mur

scurity of the Spanish peasant life, and so far as is known there was no outward indication that he was different from others of his class. His biography seems to begin with his engagement as a subordinate railway employe while he was yet very young. Soon after this humble beginning he was writing for the newspapers. Later he entered the University of Madrid. He had as fellow-students there Castelar, Canalejas, and others who have since become notable in Spain and the world.

His First Writings.

His first writing and his earliest oratory were for the Conservatives and the aristocracy. When he was twenty-two he had shaken himself free of peasant environment and was a man of affairs, a successful student, and editor in chief of La Patria. His manner of speaking was new to his country. He rejected the exuberant verbiage and flowers of language which men of his race were accustomed to use and hear, and developed the direct, incisive, terse style of the English masters of the art. He wrote as he spoke, going directly to his point, using the fewest and plainest words possible. His power with pen and voice was recognized from his first utterances. In 1854, when he was twenty-six years old, he was elected Deputy to the Cortes. In a country in which etiquette is the strongest law and age and position are reverenced as they are nowhere else, he immediately began to lead, notwithstanding his youth and birth and the physical misfortunes which fastened upon him the nickname "the Monster."

Not a Handsome Man.

He was short, squat, loosely and awkwardly put together. He squinted horribly, his features were coarse and irregular, his mustache was short and sparse, and his teeth were, even while he was yet a boy, discolored, uneven, and bad. His temper was always ungovernable, his manners were rough, and he never concealed his contempt for his fellows or his determination to be the absolute, unquestioned master of all who followed him. He was as sharp and coarse a contrast to the high-bred, highly polished, suave and ceremonious nobleman who learned to be his tools and admirers as could be imagined. The men whose pride it is to kill their foes with the most elaborate courtesy accepted as master a man who did a kindness as if he was dealing a blow and resented violently and rudely the slightest difference of opinion.

Begins His Diplomatic Career.

In 1856 he was Chargé d'Affaires in Rome and drew up the memorable memorandum defining the relations of Spain with the Holy See, which was the basis of the concordat. His rise was rapid and sure. He was made Governor of Cadiz and next Director General of the Administration. In 1861 he became Under Secretary of State for the Interior. In 1864 the Queen called him to the Ministry. In 1865 he was Minister of Finance and the Colonies. In that year he drew up the law abolishing the traffic in slaves.

In 1868 the revolution came, and Queen Isabella was deposed, and the provisional republican Government, under Prim and others, was established. Canovas was a member of the Constituent Assembly, and a leader of the minority.

After the Revolution.

He spoke boldly and bitterly for a legitimate and constitutional monarchy, in the face of the triumphant revolution, and while he was driven from the support of Isabella, he remained a member of the Cortes and a thorn in the side of the Republican Government and the administration of the brief reign of King Amadeus, which ended in inglorious abdication. The powerful and faithful friend of the House of Bourbon, he became the leader of the Alfonsoist faction. His patient plotting, ceaseless, quiet labor and skillful political planning and combinations sapped the strength of the Republican Government, and brought about the revulsion of public feeling, in obedience to which, in 1874, Alfonso was declared by a Cortes elected for the purpose King of Spain. Canovas was promptly made Prime Minister. He was already virtually King, and remained so. He had secured from Alfonso written promises which he took care were complied with. Canovas designed and wrote acts of government, and the boy King signed them. One of the first acts of the nominal King under the direction of the real one, was to repeal certain important prerogatives and rights which Amadeus had granted the people.

Makes Way for Campos.

Canovas remained at the head of the Cabinet from 1875 to 1879, when he retired to be replaced by Marshal Martinez Campos, then just back from Cuba. This was another of Canovas's retreats to secure position and victory. He fenced with the Government so skillfully and ably, defeating its free-trade and emancipation projects, that in December, 1879, Campos was forced to resign. From that year until 1895 Canovas was alternately the Government and the opposition five times. During all the changes brought by a succession of agitations and complicated intrigues and factional divisions and sub-divisions among the Spanish politicians, he was the central figure, the leading statesman, the conservative, the friend of the Bourbons, the man with the fixed policy, the master of his party, dealing with the people, equally bold in his concessions, sometimes startling in their magnitude and liberality, and in his repressions, equally startling in their audacious defiance of the spirit of the age.

In 1895 he was again made Prime Minister to meet the crisis developed by the war between the newspapers and the army. Since that time his efforts have been given to the pacification of Cuba. He has offered to the people of that island home rule on terms which are so liberal that they astonished the world when they were announced and evoked the bitterest criticism from even the Conservative newspapers. Yet he has aided the new war with money, munitions, and, so far as is known, has approved the methods of Gen. Weyler which have aroused the indignation of civilized peoples and called forth so much protest.

The Prime Minister's policy has been to offer the rebellious subjects the olive branch with one hand, while striking hard and cruelly with the other. It has brought upon him denunciation at home and abroad from enemies and friends of Spain. Yet he has held his party together, he has compelled admiration even where he could not exact loyalty, and all the aristocracy of Spain, from the royal family down through the ranks, has followed the lead and obeyed the imperious will of the son of a Malaga peasant.

Two months ago Canovas was defeated decisively in the Cortes by a sudden strategic rally of the Republicans, who had retired to mark their resentment of the assault upon Prof. Comas by the Duke of Tetuan. Canovas, however, by a brilliant flank movement and prompt reorganization of his Cabinet, avoided the necessity of having his resignation accepted, his course having the full sanction of the Queen Regent, although she is known to dislike him personally as thoroughly as she trusts him officially.

In his relations with this country Canovas has been a baffling force. He did not carry the masterful methods of his political management into his diplomacy. He has evaded, avoided, and delayed issues with us with wonderful skill, and has made his hostility and resentment intangible, while evident. Our diplomats have felt, but have been unable to see or seize them. While giving provocation and probably doing injury, he has given no cause for war, and has adroitly kept himself on the defensive while offering offense.

During thirty-seven years he has been the most potent factor in his country's affairs, and a power among the nations, with a weak and divided nation behind him.

Speaking, writing, plotting, organizing, and ruling the most turbulent and unmanageable people on earth, he has found time to devote himself to art and love. He was a leader in the literature as well as in the politics of his country.

His contributions to that literature fill many volumes, and include works on moral and political science and poems. He published a number of installments of a history of the House of Austria, which he intended to develop into an exhaustive history of Spain in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, and regarded as his most important literary work. He was a member of the Royal Academy of History, and for many years President of the Ateneo, the most brilliant literary association of Spain. His style has been and is fiercely criticised by many Spanish writers, but all of them confess that it is strong.

He was secretly engaged for fifteen years to Doña Joaquina, whose father was a Marquis of one of the proudest of old Spanish families, that of Puente y Soto Major. During all that time she was a belle of the Court, and waited patiently while her ugly lover, who was thirty years her senior, had gained such position that even a Marquis was glad to welcome him as a son-in-law. The romance ended happily, and the young wife enjoyed a full share of the honors and power her husband attained, although it is said that her persistent proclamations of the pre-eminent power of Canovas and his supremacy over the Queen Regent was the real cause of one downfall of a Canovas Ministry, the jealousy and resentment of Christina having been aroused by those utterances.

Señor Cánovas had received the insignia of the Order of the Red Eagle from the Emperor of Germany, the Grand Cross of the Order of the Tower and Sword from the King of Portugal, and the Golden Fleece from the King of Spain.

NO ANARCHIST OUTBREAK.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Spanish Embassy in London has received two telegrams, the first briefly stating the fact of the assassination, and the second, coming direct from San Sebastian, stating that Señor Canovas had been the object of an infamous attack, but saying nothing about his death, and concluding with the statement that if the outrage be of Anarchist origin it has no political complications, with the additional assertion that the whole of Spain is tranquil, and that there is not the least symptom of any alteration in the state of public affairs.

This dispatch says the assassin is apparently an Italian. For these reasons the Spanish Ambassador, Count de Casa Valencia, in the course of an interview, expressed the hope that the news of death was premature. He said:

"The belief that the crime is not political, but the work of a fanatical Anarchist, is borne out by the fact that the criminal is an Italian. We all know that of recent years Italian Anarchists have been very active. Witness the assassination of President Carnot and the attempt on King Humbert, and other similar crimes. They were all committed by Italians. This is a very trying time for me. Apart from the difficulties to which such a crime gives rise, and the doubt hanging over what really happened, Señor Canovas del Castillo is my brother-in-law, and there is more than this relationship between us. All our lives we have been the best of comrades. We pursued the same course together at the university."

The Ambassador said he had telegraphed for details, but had received no reply.

The news of the assassination was communicated by The Associated Press to Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the United States Minister to Spain, now in London en route for San Sebastian, where he had expected to present his credentials to the Queen Regent in the presence of Señor Canovas. Gen. Woodford was so overcome that several minutes passed before he could express his horror at the deed and his profound sympathy for Spain in her misfortune. When he had recovered from the shock of the intelligence, he said:

"This is terrible, most unfortunate. The Spanish Government and people will have the sincere sympathy of all friends of constitutional government. It is too soon to express any views as to the effect which the regrettable death of Señor Canovas will have upon current questions. It will not affect my movements, however, unless it becomes my duty to hasten as soon as possible in order to express to the Spanish Government the sympathy of the American Government."

NEWS OF THE TRAGEDY IN PARIS.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The Spanish Embassy has received a dispatch from Madrid which says the murderer declared that he had no accomplices; that, even if there is reason to believe it an Anarchist crime, it is without any political ramifications, and that Madrid is quiet.

At a special performance given this afternoon at the Théâtre de la République for the benefit of the Spanish refugees in Paris, Tarida Marmol, the Spanish Anarchist, who was formerly imprisoned in Montjuich Fortress, at Barcelona, delivered a violent speech, in the course of which he urged that Señor Canovas del Castillo should be killed. It is reported that he will be arrested.

THE PRESIDENT HORRIFIED.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, New York, Aug. 8.—When informed of the assassination of the Prime Minister of Spain, President McKinley was horrified, but refused to make any comments.

The Presidential party spent the greater part of to-day in a quiet manner in the hotel. In the forenoon the President, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid attended services in the First Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Reed, formerly pastor for Secretary and Mrs. Alger at Detroit, officiating. In the afternoon they went for a short drive through the country.

ANARCHISTS DENY THEIR GUILT.

Rinaldi, They Assert in London, Is Unknown to Them—A Boast in Lyons.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A week ago the French newspaper Courrier de Lyon published an interview with an Italian Anarchist, who said he was going to London to see the Spanish Anarchist, and that within a few days the world would be astounded by an event resembling the death of Carnot.

The Spanish Anarchist refugees from Barcelona, now in London, on being questioned this evening on the subject of the assassination of Canovas, declared that the murder had nothing to do with them.

Rinaldi, (or Renladi,) they asserted, is quite unknown. One of them said: "Our methods are constitutional. They admitted, however, that they could not be expected greatly to deplore the death of the man responsible for the tortures that had been inflicted on them, but reiterated their assertion that the act was the work of a solitary individual, without accomplices.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Daily News, in an editorial on the assassination of Canovas, says:

"The deed follows quickly on the pious invocations to England as the classic land of liberty uttered by the exiled Spanish Anarchists on their arrival at Liverpool. These are Anarchist words. On the other hand, the killing is one of their acts. It is impossible to draw any moral but this, that the militant Anarchist is a beast of prey without even a beast's discrimination."

Commenting on the inability of Senor Canovas to deal with the formidable task in Cuba, The Daily News says:

"Death, after all, has dealt kindly by him in relieving him of the personal humiliation of an inevitable failure. The insurrection, if it makes no progress, at least marks time, and the United States is again beginning to talk of a time limit for the other side. Brave words and even brave deeds will hardly meet a difficulty of this sort, unless they are right and wise ones as well. The future is dark for Spain. Barbarous murder has removed one of the few men able to carry on the Queen Regent's government amid awful difficulties. Italy has again supplied the executive agent of the behests of Anarchy. She deserves our condolences almost more than Spain."

The Times says editorially:

"The crime appears to be an act of Anarchist revenge for the execution of the Barcelona conspirators. The Anarchists have given mankind one more reason to regard them as the implacable enemies of their race. Spain loses in Señor Canovas one of the few statesmen who could have prevailed. It was he, too, who framed the Constitution of 1876, which is now in force, and contains special articles in reference to Cuba."

Señor Baldasano prophesied changes in the affairs of the Spanish State and in the Cuban policy of grave importance, as resulting from the death of the Premier.

Sagasta May Succeed.

"It may possibly develop that Alexander Pidal, President of the Cortes, will succeed to the leadership of the Government," said he, "but it is not likely. His following is very small and unimportant. I believe that Sagasta, the Liberal leader, and the whole Liberal Party will come into power, but gradually. There will probably be changes in Spain's representatives in all foreign countries. Señor de Lome, the present Minister to this country, is friendly to Canovas, who first appointed him (de Lome was then a Deputy to the Cortes) to the position in 1892. Sagasta succeeded Canovas after five months of power, sent de Lome as Spanish ambassador to the World's Fair, and put another man in the Ministerial shoes. When Canovas came back to power he restored de Lome.

"If Sagasta comes into power now he will probably send Gen. Campos to succeed Weyler in Cuba, and Cuba will get autonomy, but gradually, not in a week. There will be no danger of a revolution, I think. The republican party is chiefly concerned in factional fights, and not strong or united enough to be dangerous."

Señor Baldasano also said that the Premier's wife was a Peruvian.

Effect on the Ministry.

José Acuna, the Spanish Vice Consul, who lives at 136 West Sixty-first Street, said the murder of Canovas would have a very decided effect in Spain, but did not think that it would lead to the downfall of the Ministry, or have any effect on the Cuban trouble or the National policy toward Cuba, which, he said, would "continue unknown." He added:

"No one can tell who will succeed Canovas. The Queen Regent will appoint his successor, even if the Ministry should fall. If it does not, Alexander Pidal might be the man.

"There will be no trouble with the Carlists, as Don Carlos is unpopular. Possibly, Sagasta may succeed Canovas."

"If so, will Campos go to Cuba?" Señor Acuna was asked.

"That," he answered shrewdly, "will depend on Sagasta. The Vice Consul spoke of the Premier's death as a great calamity, but said he did not think it would affect Spanish securities for more than a few days or impair his country's credit.

"Canovas," said José G. Garcia, the Spanish royalist and editor of Las Novedades, the leading Spanish newspaper in town, "was the foremost political man in Spain, and for thirty years had been the chief of his party. He was a man of great amiability and striking qualities, and the most brilliant orator in the Cortes; respected and liked even by his political opponents. He had no political enemies. It is impossible to foretell his successor, but from my knowledge of Spanish affairs I should think it would be Señor Azcarraga, Minister of War, the member of the Cabinet next to the Premier in importance, who would take temporary charge of the Government. I don't expect a general election and change of party power because the Government is appointed by the Queen Regent, and it will simply remain for her to elect a new Premier.

"Canovas's loss, though great to Spain, is far greater to his party, because it has no man well fitted to follow him. Alexander Pidal is the only one I can think of as likely to succeed him. The case would be different if the Liberals were in power. There are many men in Sagasta's party of equal prominence with himself. Spain's sorrow at her Premier's death will be great. She will miss him, especially under the present circumstances. He was never daunted by obstacles, and in the troubles with Cuba and the Philippine Islands showed the nerve and action necessary to keep his country clear of complications."

T. Estrada Palma, head of the Cuban Junta, was in Garden Valley, N. Y., yesterday, and Gonzalo de Quesada could not be reached. Major Antonio Serrano, a member of the Junta, and veteran of the ten years' war in Cuba, who has two sons now under Gen. Garcia, was delighted at the news of Canovas's death.

"It means," said he, "the overthrow of the present Government and the subversion of Weyler's supporters. The people have at last shown what they think of the piling up of a hopeless debt and the foolishness of keeping on with the slaughter in Cuba called war. It will make the insurgents vigorous and the Spanish forces restless and eager to desert to our side. It means the salvation of the Cuban pacificos, and the making of Cuban partisans of them."

Major Serrano added that Canovas's hypocrisy toward Cuba was to blame for his death, which he though must have been the work of an ultra-republican.

The news of the assassination was received with small comment at the Hispano Americano Hotel, in West Fourteenth Street, C. R. Aleman, a Cuban lawyer and loyalist, now staying there, thought it was not brought on by the Cuban trouble and would not affect Cuban affairs. A Cuban staying at another hotel said: "It means the freedom of the laboring class in Cuba within a year."

South Americans in the city generally agreed that it augured well for Cuban freedom. One of these, Andreas Carenno, a merchant, thought the Cubans had great cause to rejoice over it. Justus Schwab, the Anarchist, thought the assassination a just punishment for what his co-workers had suffered in Spain, and declared that the news would please Herr Most and all Anarchists in America.

Emilio Agramonte's Views.

Emilio Agramonte, President of the José Marti Club, and of the José Marti Charity Organization, was much shocked when he heard of the news of the assassination of Premier Canovas last night at his home, 110 Lexington Avenue.

He said: "This is truly hard to believe. Sagasta, who is head of the Liberals, will surely succeed Canovas. It has been the ambition of Sagasta's life to be the executive head of Spain, and now that Canovas is dead there is nothing that I can see to stand in his way. I feel certain that should Sagasta succeed Canovas, he will carry on the same general policy in regard to Cuba that Canovas followed. It will doubtless be his idea to bring about a relationship between Spain and Cuba such as exists between England and Canada. But such a relationship Cuba will never accept. She must have complete and absolute independence.

"Still, it is my belief that Canovas's death will be a great benefit for the cause of Cuba. It may even lead to independence."

MINERS SEIZE A TRAIN.

VINCENNES, Ind., Aug. 8.—Eighty striking coal miners from Linton took possession of an Evansville and Terre Haute freight train bound for Evansville to-day, where they were to be reinforced, then proceed to Earlington, Ky., and try in a peaceable manner to get miners at that place to join the strikers.

Miners of the State are massing at Evansville, and trouble is feared.

All the mines in Southern Indiana are closed.

Arouse to Action

A dormant liver, or you will suffer all the tortures incident to a prolonged bilious attack. Constipation, headaches, dyspepsia, furred tongue, sour breath, pain in the right side will admonish you of neglect. Discipline the recalcitrant organ at once with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and expect prompt relief. Malaria, rheumatism, kidney complaint, nervousness, and debility are thoroughly removed by the Bitters.

SHERMAN ON CANOVAS

Believes that He Is Likely to be Succeeded by a Man of Similar Views.

SENATOR MORGAN'S OPINION

He Thinks that a Republic May Replace the Monarchy Before Long—Meanwhile, He Says, It Is Quite Likely that Sagasta May Be Made Premier.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The United States Government probably has already received the formal notification of the assassination of Premier Canovas, but if so, it is locked up with other dispatches in the State Department, and will not be known until Secretary Sherman reaches the department to-morrow morning. Immediately the State Department, according to its usual custom, will announce the event to the President, and the latter will, in some way, make formal public expression regarding the Government's deep regret. Just in what form this expression will be couched is not known, for precedents differ, but it doubtless will be a dispatch to the Spanish Government, simple and sympathetic in its terms.

Secretary of State Sherman received the first news of the affair through The Associated Press bulletin. He expressed deep interest in the details. He said: "This deplorable event will have some effect, of course, on the political affairs of Spain, but to what extent I cannot say. The death of one man is not necessarily going to change the sentiment of the whole country. Spain is a very tenacious country. Her money is gone. Her resources have been exhausted. But she means, evidently, to hold on to Cuba. Just how she can do it under these circumstances I cannot see. Yet she is opposed to yielding a point. Premier Canovas was a strong partisan. He was the chief exponent of the element which was determined to keep the island at all hazards. Seemingly, Spain is almost a unit on this. Canovas was a strong factor in the Government of Spain, but it is not impossible that another will be found to replace him in that important office having similar views and pronounced ideas. How it may be in this case, I am not able to say, but the effects, politically, of such an event are not essentially far reaching, and have not always produced radical developments. As to the consequences on the conflict in Cuba, I do not care to talk. I have no official information of the assassination, and must refrain from venturing guesses as to what it may effect in the future."

Asked as to how long he now thought the Cuban insurrection might last, he replied that that was problematical, and he did not care to discuss it. He added that he had heard various names of prominent leaders in Spain mentioned, but he was not well informed as to them and there was nothing on which he could base a prediction as to Canovas's probable successor.

A Republic Predicted.

Senator Morgan of Alabama, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate and the champion of Cuba in that body, predicted in an interview to-night that the assassination might be the forerunner of a complete change of government, a republic replacing the monarchy. This, he thought, was the present tendency, and to-day's event he regarded as an evidence of the disintegration of the Spanish Government. He added:

"This affair is going to create a complete revulsion throughout the whole of Spain. That country is now in a very shaky condition. It is doubtless true that to-day's assassin was an Anarchist, but the act is representative of a feeling that exists all over the country. A republican party has already attained great strength, though of course operations have to be largely concealed. Then the universal testimony is that the bulk of the Spanish Army in Cuba is made up of young men. This has broken up families all over the land, and their dispatch to the island to be led by Weyler has developed a powerful sentiment in Spain. Why are the veterans kept at home? Look at this powerful republican element that has grown up, the effect of deluding the country of its young men, and the personal antagonism thus engendered, the proximity of Spain to the broad, liberal influences of the French Republic, where there are ties of mutual affection and the Government exerts itself to help its citizens. The act does not mean a personal prejudice against Canovas, but against his political stand and views and the extreme element he represents. It was the well-developed symptom of the most deep-seated antagonism to the creed of the Canovas party. The Barcelona Inferior gave evidence of the tremendous anti-administration operations, and the stricken Premier's indorsement of Weyler, putting him in command of Barcelona after that affair, greatly added to Canovas's unpopularity. The indications point to the assassin as a victim of that Barcelona incident.

Canovas's Possible Successor.

"The successorship of Canovas is problematical. I believe, however, that the Administration will realize the overwhelming influence of the opposition, and seeing Señor Canovas out of the way will try some one with Cuban views a degree removed from those of Canovas in a liberal direction.

"It is not improbable, and it is quite likely, that Señor Praxedes Mateo Sagasta, the distinguished Liberal statesman, may succeed Canovas as Premier. Sagasta is seventy years old, was Minister of the Interior under the provisional Government of 1868, presided over the Liberal Cortes, and has occupied the post of Premier of the Spanish Government a number of times.

"I believe that the Cuban conflict will be ended at the close of the present rainy season. This I have frequently contended, and now I am confident of it. The termination of the affair would thus be brought about in October."

The only member of the Spanish Legation in Washington when the news of Señor Canovas's assassination was received was Julio Galarza, the Third Secretary. Señor de Lome, the Spanish Minister, was at Lenox, and all the other members of the legation were scattered for the Summer.

Until 8:30 Señor Galarza had heard nothing officially from Spain, but at that hour a telegram was brought him, and after reading it he hurriedly left the Metropolitan Club, where he was stopping, saying merely that he was going to New York. It is probable that he will join Señor de Lome either there or in Lenox. It is likely that this unexpected development will bring the Spanish Minister back to Washington.

DE LOME HEARS THE NEWS.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 8.—Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, was seen tonight at the cottage in Lenox, where he arrived yesterday. When asked about the assassination of Canovas, the Prime Minister of Spain, he said he had just received a long cablegram from Spain, stating that an assassin, who looked like an Italian, had shot at the Prime Minister several times, but he did not understand by the wording of the dispatch that the Prime Minister had been killed.

When informed that such was the fact, and Canovas was really dead, he was greatly shocked. He said the Prime Minister was a close personal friend of his.

Señor de Lome said there positively was no politics in the assassination. His dispatch stated that complete order reigned in Spain, and there was no sign that this good order would be disturbed.

When asked who he thought would succeed Canovas he said that the news was so sudden and unexpected that he had not time to think of it and, of course, did not know.

He was not willing to discuss the political influence that Canovas's death would have on the Government of Spain and on the Spanish policy toward Cuba. He did not believe, however, that it would have any immediate effect.

Señor de Lome said that Canovas had a beautiful home in Spain, where he and his wife lived an ideally happy domestic life. They had no children. Señora Canovas was the daughter of the Peruvian Minister to this country, and was born in Washington. She inherited a large fortune from her father. She was a second wife, Canovas's first wife having been a daughter of the Baron of La Vege de la Hoz.

Señor de Lome said that Canovas would be a very great loss to Spain.

Anarchists Plotted in London.

MADRID, Aug. 8—11 P. M.—La Correspondencia de Espana says that a few days ago an important document emanating from London was received here with reference to plans prepared by English Anarchists in conjunction with foreign Anarchists at a meeting held in London, when accusations and threats were launched against Señor Canovas and Señor Tejada de Valdosera, Minister of Justice, probably, the paper adds, with the idea of revenging their Barcelona comrades.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

HIS DEATH A CALAMITY

The Assassination of the Spanish Premier So Regarded by Spaniards in This City.

VIEWS OF CONSUL BALDASANO

Says He Was Considered the Greatest Man in Spain and Was Active in the Suppression of Anarchists —Cubans Hopeful.

The news of the assassination of Señor Canovas del Castillo at Santa Aquada by the hand of an Anarchist aroused a feeling of profound consternation in the minds of prominent Spaniards in this city yesterday, and the impression that their country had suffered a calamity in his death was general.

Señor Arturo y Topete Baldasano, Spanish Consul to the United States, could hardly believe the group of newspaper men who saw him at his house, 68 West Ninety-seventh Street, last night, and informed him of the fact. He anxiously inquired as to how authentic a confirmation of the rumor came from Madrid, and declared that if it were true, he should already have had a dozen dispatches in regard to it.

"The Spanish Minister ought certainly to have heard of it," said the Consul, "and should have sent me the news from Lenox, Mass., where he is now occupying the house where the German Minister formerly resided. He telegraphed to me yesterday to call him up on the telephone to-day, and I shall do so.

"Santa Aquada, ('Holy Water,) where the Premier is said to have been shot, though I doubt if he was really killed, is a resort about seven hours' ride from Madrid, to which he goes regularly for two weeks of every Summer to take the waters. Such attacks as this are not uncommon. Witness those on King Humbert of Italy and the President of Uruguay, and the killing of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield in your own country. The Anarchists have made no demonstration since the Barcelona theatre affair, when thirty men were condemned to death, six of them having been executed three months ago, and the rest now awaiting their fate.

Suppressing Anarchists.

"Did Canovas have anything to do with their conviction?" Señor Baldasano was asked.

"No," he replied, "they were tried and convicted by due process of law. But in common with other European Governments Spain has recently joined a movement to suppress them everywhere, and possibly the Premier may have been held thus responsible for the fate of the criminals. The Anarchists are strongest at Barcelona and Bilbao."

The Consul declared that Canovas was regarded as the greatest man in Spain, not only by his partisans and compatriots, but by the leading statesmen of Europe, such as Gladstone and Bismarck.

"His loss in a great one," he added, "because Spain has only two great parties, the Conservative and the Liberal, and had only two great statesmen, Canovas and Sagasta. My countrymen celebrate Aug. 15 as a national holiday, meeting at San Sebastian for their annual festival of horse racing, basket ball, bull fighting, &c. But this is a national affair, and will be felt by the people all over Spain. The calamity will do away with the national feast, I think, and in its place the people will mourn Canovas.

"The Premier was a self-made man, who rose from his own and his father was a teacher. Canovas was first a minister in 1863. He was Colonial Minister from 1864 to 1866, and even at that time had Liberal tendencies. It was then that he laid the foundation for his plans of Cuban reform. I was a Government Attaché, and knew him well. He called all the prominent Cubans of the day to Madrid, and held a conference with them over the proposed reforms which were recently put into effect.

"During the Carlist revolution his faith in the ruling dynasty remained unshaken. He gathered together all the elements favorable to the Bourbon house, drove Queen Isabella into exile, and in 1874 proclaimed Alfonso XII., then thirteen years of age, King of Spain. If it had not been for Canovas the revolution would have prevailed. It was he, too, who framed the Constitution of 1876, which is now in force, and contains special articles in reference to Cuba."

Señor Baldasano prophesied changes in the affairs of the Spanish State and in the Cuban policy of grave importance, as resulting from the death of the Premier.

Sagasta May Succeed.

"It may possibly develop that Alexander Pidal, President of the Cortes, will succeed to the leadership of the Government," said he, "but it is not likely. His following is very small and unimportant. I believe that Sagasta, the Liberal leader, and the whole Liberal Party will come into power, but gradually. There will probably be changes in Spain's representatives in all foreign countries. Señor de Lome, the present Minister to this country, is friendly to Canovas, who first appointed him (de Lome was then a Deputy to the Cortes) to the position in 1892. Sagasta succeeded Canovas after five months of power, sent de Lome as Spanish ambassador to the World's Fair, and put another man in the Ministerial shoes. When Canovas came back to power he restored de Lome.

"If Sagasta comes into power now he will probably send Gen. Campos to succeed Weyler in Cuba, and Cuba will get autonomy, but gradually, not in a week. There will be no danger of a revolution, I think. The republican party is chiefly concerned in factional fights, and not strong or united enough to be dangerous."

Señor Baldasano also said that the Premier's wife was a Peruvian.

Effect on the Ministry.

José Acuna, the Spanish Vice Consul, who lives at 136 West Sixty-first Street, said the murder of Canovas would have a very decided effect in Spain, but did not think that it would lead to the downfall of the Ministry, or have any effect on the Cuban trouble or the National policy toward Cuba, which, he said, would "continue unknown." He added:

"No one can tell who will succeed Canovas. The Queen Regent will appoint his successor, even if the Ministry should fall. If it does not, Alexander Pidal might be the man.

"There will be no trouble with the Carlists, as Don Carlos is unpopular. Possibly, Sagasta may succeed Canovas."

"If so, will Campos go to Cuba?" Señor Acuna was asked.

"That," he answered shrewdly, "will depend on Sagasta. The Vice Consul spoke of the Premier's death as a great calamity, but said he did not think it would affect Spanish securities for more than a few days or impair his country's credit.

"Canovas," said José G. Garcia, the Spanish royalist and editor of Las Novedades, the leading Spanish newspaper in town, "was the foremost political man in Spain, and for thirty years had been the chief of his party. He was a man of great amiability and striking qualities, and the most brilliant orator in the Cortes; respected and liked even by his political opponents. He had no political enemies. It is impossible to foretell his successor, but from my knowledge of Spanish affairs I should think it would be Señor Azcarraga, Minister of War, the member of the Cabinet next to the Premier in importance, who would take temporary charge of the Government. I don't expect a general election and change of party power because the Government is appointed by the Queen Regent, and it will simply remain for her to elect a new Premier.

"Canovas's loss, though great to Spain, is far greater to his party, because it has no man well fitted to follow him. Alexander Pidal is the only one I can think of as likely to succeed him. The case would be different if the Liberals were in power. There are many men in Sagasta's party of equal prominence with himself. Spain's sorrow at her Premier's death will be great. She will miss him, especially under the present circumstances. He was never daunted by obstacles, and in the troubles with Cuba and the Philippine Islands showed the nerve

ANARCHISTS HOLD A MEETING.

Emma Goldman Makes a Speech—No Mention Made of Canovas.

Emma Goldman was present at a meeting of Anarchists held last night at 1,524 Avenue A, when the subject of murders was discussed, and she expressed herself as being opposed to the present marriage laws.

C. V. Cooper presided, and the subject was presented by C. R. Welker. Miss Goldman was emphatic in her denouncement of the present laws. Finding people guilty of crime, she said, did not decrease crime.

Continuing, she said: "I think that the law relative to marriage should be abolished. What right has a woman to say, 'I will love, honor, and obey,' and make a slave out of herself? She does not know what may happen, but under the law she must stay by her husband. The law should be so that when a woman is tired of her husband she could leave him."

No mention was made of the death of Premier Canovas, in Spain, by Anarchists.

DAUNTLESS FAILS TO ESCAPE.

Arrested by a Revenue Cutter as She Tries to Leave Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 8.—Yesterday the Dauntless slipped off the Marine Railway track and took a turn in the river. She was about to go by the cutter Boutwell, but that vessel blew her four blasts by way of inquiry. The Dauntless failed to answer and the Boutwell blew again. Again no answer and a third signal was blown.

Then an officer shouted out: "Slow up or we will fire."

This time the suspected filibuster came to a halt. A boat with an officer put out to the Dauntless and boarded her. The boat returned to the cutter, but without the officer, and the Dauntless pointed to her dock. The officer remained on board, and is now in charge of the vessel.

The Cubans are glum over the action of the Government, as they were hoping that the President would give them a little leeway. The Spanish Consul was in evidence at the dock, and he rubbed his hands at the arrest of the vessel.

Some serious movement is on foot here among the Cubans, for they have accumulated a great quantity of stores in the State during the past month. These munitions are stored at four different points in Florida.

ALDAMA'S GRANDSON KILLED.

He Is Said to be the Last of a Famous Cuban Family.

The news contained in a dispatch from Havana, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, that Major Domingo del Monte had been killed in a skirmish in that province, caused much regret among the Cubans of this city. Del Monte was a civil engineer and had warm friends among the Cuban patriots.

At the Hotel Central, 154 West Fourteenth Street, which is the centre of a large colony of Cubans, it was said that Major del Monte was the grandson of Miguel Aldama, who gave his fortune, amounting to about $6,000,000, to support those fighting for Cuba's freedom in the ten years' war. The death of this grandson, who was thirty years old, practically extinguishes this notable family. Domingo del Monte is said to have been born in England, but had lived some time in this city.

Among the Cubans generally the report of "Callisto" Garcia's escape from the Spanish penal settlement in the Chaffarine Islands is understood to refer to Justo Garcia, the son of Gen. Calixto Garcia. Justo Garcia was arrested about eight months ago at Bilbao, Spain, where he had landed on returning from the Philippine Islands. The Cuban junta has received word that Justo Garcia and Manuel Planas, a companion, who escaped with him, have reached Paris safely.

MRS. AVERY COULDN'T SPEAK.

A Socialist Orator Arrested for Violating a City Ordinance.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Mrs. Martha Moore Avery, a leader of the Socialist Labor Party, was arrested this morning for attempting to address a meeting in a south end public square. The police had previously announced that the meeting was in violation of the city ordinance, and would be prevented.

When Mrs. Avery stepped upon the temporary platform and started to address the large crowd present, the police sergeant informed her that she could not hold a meeting there.

"I will give you five minutes to move on," said he.

"I will take those five minutes to speak to these ladies and gentlemen," she replied, coolly.

She thereupon began her address, and was at once placed under arrest by the Sergeant. She was admitted to bail.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Judge William W. Wittbank, Philadelphia.

ASTOR—G. M. Hoffman, United States Army, Willetts Point; Capt. John W. Collins, United States Navy, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—John W. Foster, Commissioner on Seal Fisheries, Washington.

GERLACH—Former Internal Revenue Commissioner Joseph S. Miller, Washington.

GRAND—Dr. F. V Brooks, Washington.

GRAND UNION—Dr. Mielien Thypke, Milwaukee; Dr. H. C. Schoepfle, Sandusky.

HOFFMAN—Theodore Cramp, Philadelphia; C. Huguet, Paris.

HOLLAND—Charles Payn Feaner, New Orleans; Commander Charles O'Neil, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Washington; Col. Robert Lincoln, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—Harry Rainforth, theatrical manager, Cincinnati; George E. Smith, ("Pittsburg Phil.")

MANHATTAN—Edward W. Bok, Philadelphia.

PLAZA—N. S. Elderkin, Chicago.

WALDORF—J. M. Vasquez, Rio de Janeiro.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Fayetteville, Tenn.—Nathanson, Moses, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Baltimore, Md.—Adler, L. & D., overalls; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bainbridge, Ga.—Harrel, C. C., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Baltimore, Md.—Cohen & Silverman; G. Cohen, suspenders; Broadway Central Hotel.

Helena, Mont.—Gans & Klein; H. Gans, dry goods, &c.; Holland House.

Vincennes, Ind.—Kuhn, B., & Co.; J. B. Kuhn, clothing; Hotel Manhattan.

Shelbyville, Tenn.—Covington & Co.; E. A. Covington, dry goods, &c.; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Gonzales, Texas.—Randle, J. P., dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Little Rock, Ark.—Bock, J. D., & Co.; W. Bock, dry goods Colonnade Hotel.

Chicago, Ill.—Sun, The; J. Renbock, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Ottawa, Kan.—Davenport, Lathrop & Co.; J. W. Davenport, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Duluth, Minn.—Johnson & Moe; W. J. Johnson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Fort Worth, Texas.—Monning Dry Goods Company; G. B. Monning, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Valparaiso, Ind.—Sprecht & Tinney; C. Sprecht, dry goods, &c.; Belvidere House.

New Orleans, La.—Schwartz, S. J., & Co.—S. J. Schwartz, dress goods, silks, velvets, &c.; E. Newman, represents; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Bucyrus, Ohio.—Emerich, M., clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Richmond, Va.—Kyne, Miss, millinery, dress

WANAMAKER'S

FURNITURE.

The August Furniture Trade Sale is already making history. Here's a bit of it.

Last Monday the demand for Parlor Furniture made great vacuums on the floor. This Monday the assortment is full again, and the prices, $15 to $300 a suit, are continued.

One hundred and sixty varieties have just been added to the Ladies' Writing Desks, making a choice of two hundred styles. The prices vary from $5 to $100.

Housekeepers, and especially book lovers who like to take care of good books, should know how cheaply books can be elegantly housed. There are over *two hundred and fifty distinct* styles of Book Cases, and the prices range from $5 to $332. Many of them cannot be duplicated, and the stock of numerous lots is limited to one or two.

Open front, 57 in. high, 28 in. wide, fancy rail top, 4 shelves. $5.
Open front, 57 in. high, 38 in. wide, fancy rail top, 4 shelves. $6.
Of Quartered Oak, with single glass door front, 6 ft. high, 28 in. wide, carved top. $8
Of Imitation Mahogany, open front, 5 ft. 6 in. high, 32 in. wide, 4 shelves and polished finish. $9.
Of Oak, with single glass door front, 5 ft. high, 28 in. wide, fancy French beveled plate mirror in top. $9.
Of Quartered Oak, double glass door front, carved top, 5 ft. 6 in. high, 42 in. wide, with 4 shelves. $11.
Of Oak, with desk combined, 6 ft. high, 38 in. wide, carved front, fancy French beveled plate mirror in top, 11x14. $12.50.
Of Quartered Oak, with desk combined, 64 in. high, 38 in. wide, carved front, fancy French beveled plate mirror in top, 11x14. $15.

Fourth floor.

LAMPS Our public must not weary of the phrase "Importer's Samples." It represents a sort of Klondike field from which many a nugget of economy may be picked up.

Here's a chance. Lamps—Royal Bonn Table Lamps, Dresden Banquet and Princess Lamps, All-night Lamps, Decorated Globes.

They are a complete collection of "Importer's Samples" that have come to us under pressure that lowers the price one-half.

The comparisons are with prices of the duplicates as they have recently been sold in our own Stores.

Royal Bonn Table Lamps
$7 Lamp at $3.50 — $18 Lamp at $9
$11 Lamp at $5.50 — $20 Lamp at $10
$14.50 Lamp at $7.25 — $22 Lamp at $11
Dresden Banquet Lamps
$4.50 Lamp at $2.25 — $11 Lamp at $5.50
$6 Lamp at $3 — $12 Lamp at $6
$9 Lamp at $4.50 — $16 Lamp at $8
$18 Lamp at $9
Decorated Banquet Lamps complete, with Globe to match
$10 Lamp at $3.75 — $12 Lamp at $4.50
Dresden Princess Lamps complete, with Globes
$2 Lamp at $1 — $4 Lamp at $2
$3 Lamp at $1.50 — $5 Lamp at $2.50
Night Lamps
25c each; good value at 50c.
Also a large assortment of Decorated Globes for Banquet Lamps
$2 Globe at $1 — $4 Globe at $2
$3 Globe at $1.50 — $5 Globe at $2.50
$10 Globe at $5

Basement.

SEWING MACHINES The Wanamaker Sewing Machines have every up-to-date improvement. They are quiet, light running, have positive movements, and, withal, they are *warranted* to be all right and as represented. Who could give more?

They are sold as merchandise. You simply buy a Sewing Machine at its proper value. The prices are $18, $19, $20, $22.50, $23.50, $24.50 and $35.

You readily see that advertising expenses, agents' commissions, costly organizations, are not included in the price you pay. Sewing Machines, Bicycles, Books, and many other sorts of goods are witnesses to the successful battle waged against costly methods that taxed the consumer and made him pay roundly for the privilege of buying. That day has passed for Sewing Machines—or at least for sensible buyers. The old system still exists in its decay—and finds victims.

Basement.

WOMEN'S SHOES The unusual is the usual in our Shoe Store. Tradition, usage, custom, plays no part in its policy. But it has two regular features.

First. Only worthy shoes can enter this stock.

Second. Prices are constantly in a ferment of cheapness.

It is the knowledge of these facts that brings the daily throng.

At $1.90. A splendid lot of women's high laced and buttoned Shoes; of tan and brown Goat and Kidskin. The price is $3—elsewhere. Don't be skeptical. They're excellent. You'll be surprised if you examine them.

At $1.25. New lots of the Vici Kidskin Oxford Shoes. Their value is also a surprise. The continued offering of these excellent Shoes at the price is agitating Shoe minds. The same minds that charge $2 and $2.50 for the same.

At $1.75. Very stylish, tan and ox-blood, Oxford Shoes; of willow Calfskin, with welted soles—only 250 pairs. But they're worth $3.50, and being just the thing for Summer and country wear, they'll go quickly.

Second floor, Tenth Street.

COTTON DRESS GOODS. The season's wind-up for the selling of these fabrics approaches. Wearing-time not so limited. In years such goods have not been priced so low—may not again in many years to come. Two—in some cases, three—pretty Summer Dresses for the price of one.

12 1-2c Polka dot Lawns, 6c
In navy blue and black grounds with white dots, in three sizes. At this price the lot should not last until sundown.

And a lot of other beautiful Cottons, just as attractive in price.

10c Corded Lawns, 4c.
12 1-2c Printed Dimities, 5c.
12 1-2c Printed striped Organdies, 5c.
12 1-2c Printed striped Canvas, 5c.
12 1-2c Printed lace stripe Lawns, 5c.
20c Printed Lawns, 6c.
20c Printed Dimities, 7c.
25c Printed striped Organdies, 8c.
25c Printed striped Organdies, 10c.
15c Printed lappet Lawns, 10c.
25c Printed Irish Dimities, 10c.
50c embroidered Swiss Lawns, 16c.
Three size dots in white on linen, the only color, but it's popular. Respond quickly. They are selling rapidly.
50-in. Storm Serge, 50c.
Best we ever sold at 50c; two shades of navy blue; the yarns twisted hard before weaving to keep the material from wrinkling; also turns water. Ordinarily 75c.
65c Black Figured Mohairs, 31c.
In small, attractive designs, best quality.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Old Contest Between the Knights and the American Federation Renewed.

WRANGLING OVER A MOTION

Proposition to Give Money to Organize Federation Branches the Cause of the Trouble—More Stores to Close Early.

The old fight between the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor is being dragged into the Central Labor Union. The cause of the quarrel is a motion that was made at the previous meeting to give $50 to the organizer of the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor to carry on the work of organizing.

By vote the appropriation was cut down to $5, and afterward the delegates who are Knights began asking themselves why they should pay to help the enemies of their order to organize unions against themselves. Among these delegates were those from the Whitestone Association of Marble Workers, who were not present at the last meeting, and these got their union to send a protest, which was read.

Delegate Fitzgerald of the Marble Cutters, also a Knight, happened to be Chairman. The protest of the Whitestone men included a request that the motion appropriating the $5 be rescinded.

The meeting decided to reconsider the old motion, and then the Federation men wanted to have the five-dollar appropriation increased to $10, and another motion was made to place the whole matter on file.

Delegate Brown of the Cigarmakers insisted on $10, and was loudly cheered by the Federation men, while the Knights uttered shouts of derision.

The Chair refused to entertain the new motion, and an appeal was taken from his ruling. The Chairman became confused and began to try the appeal himself, but finally left the chair, which was taken by the Vice Chairman, Delegate Ryan of the photo-engravers.

After a long wrangle Delegate Fitzgerald's ruling was finally sustained, and he resumed the chair, and soon after Delegate Donnelly of the steam fitters' helpers asked: "Why should the Knights of Labor help the American Federation of Labor?"

"That's just the question," exclaimed a dozen Knights, and then followed cat calls and groans.

"The real secret of all this is the antagonism between the Knights and the Federation," said Delegate Daly.

"I move that all affiliation with the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor should cease," said Delegate Smith of the machinists.

"And I move that all affiliation with the State organization of the Knights of Labor should cease," called out Delegate Reid of the seamstresses.

"I won't entertain either motion," said Chairman Fitzgerald.

The entire matter was tabled. This was a victory for the Knights.

A letter was received from the friends of J. P. McDonald, editor of The Paterson Labor Standard, who was financially embarrassed and had a mortgage on his paper. The writer asked for aid, and the meeting referred the matter to the constituent unions.

A delegation from the North Side Early-Closing Association reported that all the dry goods stores across the Harlem except one had promised to close early.

PETER NEILSON'S DEATH.

Union Painters to Submit Affidavits to the Corporation Counsel.

Delegates H. Farley and Howard Balkam of the Amalgamated Painters and Decorators' Union said yesterday that they will this morning call on the Corporation Counsel and present affidavits in relation to the death of Peter Neilson, the Swedish painter, who was killed on Saturday morning while at work on the Washington Bridge.

While Neilson was sitting on a scaffolding one of the ropes gave way, and he fell to the bottom. The affidavits state that the scaffolding had no guard rail, as required by law, and that if there had been one the man might not have been killed.

The affidavits further state that the contractor was paying his men non-union wages, and that the dead man was not a citizen, which was a violation of the law regulating the employment of workmen on public buildings.

The delegates will also call on the School Commissioners with other affidavits to show that the painters on several public school buildings were getting less than union wages and were being worked nine instead of eight hours a day.

LABELS FOR BUILDINGS.

Plan Considered Feasible by Union Labor Leaders.

The suggestion of several trade unions in Louisville, Ky., that buildings erected by union labor should have union labels was yesterday discussed by several labor leaders.

William J. O'Brien, Chairman of the Board of Walking Delegates, said the question had come up before, but for some reason had been dropped. It was a feasible plan, he went on to say, and would enable property owners to let their buildings easily to good paying union tenants. And for that reason he did not believe landlords would object to it.

Piano manufacturers, he added, put their labels on their pianos, and purchasers did not object to them, and why should property owners object to labels on their houses showing that they had been built by men that had been paid good wages. The label, Mr. O'Brien thought, could be placed over the main entrance to a building.

Schoenfeld with the Tailors.

The tailors felt sad yesterday when they heard that the Klondike fever had seized their leader, Schoenfeld, and that he had gone to try and get a barrel of gold. They feared he would not survive the rigors of the Winter there. Later they were told that he had gone to attend the annual convention of the United Garment Workers of America in Rochester. That made them angry, because they said they did not elect him to go there. Still later, Schoenfeld appeared, and told them he had simply been taking a rest at home. That made them happy.

Geneva Boy Drowned.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Watson G. Potter, the son of a Geneva merchant, was drowned last night in Seneca Castle Creek. The boy was subject to fainting spells, and it was thought he was seized with one. He was found lying face downward in four inches of water this morning.

KLONDIKE GOLD COMING

Over $2,000,000 Waiting at St. Michaels for Shipment to San Francisco.

LETTER FROM MRS. C. C. ADAMS

Writing from Dawson City, She Tells of the Successes of the Miners—One Man with 1,300 Pounds of Dust.

TACOMA, Aug. 8.—A letter dated June 17 has been received from Mrs. Chester C. Adams, who went from here to Dawson City, Alaska. The writer says miners were coming into Dawson City with all the gold dust they could carry. Many were bringing 100 pounds each as the fruits of seven and eight months' working. Some men brought from 200 to 500 pounds of gold dust.

One man had brought in 1,300 pounds, which would amount to about a quarter of a million dollars. Mrs. Adams does not state who the lucky man was, but she says he had to hire seven men to assist him in getting his treasure to Dawson City from the diggings.

Mrs. Adams's husband estimated that the steamer then loading at Dawson would take over $2,000,000 to St. Michael's for shipment on the steamers Portland and Excelsior on their next trips down. These boats are due at St. Michael's before Sept. 1.

Mrs. Adams tells of discoveries this Spring on Stewart River and Henderson Creek and creeks emptying into them. High water had prevented complete prospecting, but when she wrote it was known that some dirt considerably above bed rock would run $10 and $12 per pan. Bed rock, it was thought, could not be reached until Winter.

Miners were preparing to do more thorough work on Chicken, Mastodon, Miller, American, Last Chance, and other creeks, on which men formerly took out as high as $30 per day each. These creeks were deserted in last Fall's rush to Klondike.

SUICIDE OF CLARK DAVIS.

Despondent Because He Was Unable to Go to the Klondike.

McARTHUR, Ohio, Aug. 8.—Clark Davis left last Thursday to go hunting, and failed to return. A searching party to-day found him dead, his head partly blown off.

His gun lay across his breast, the muzzle applied to his mouth. He was twenty-four years of age.

He set out with a number of young men a little over a week ago with $75 to go to the Alaska gold fields, but had to give up the journey. Despondency over his failure is supposed to have led him to self-destruction. He was of a highly respected family.

Peekskill Boys in Alaska.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 8.—William W. Knapp, son of Sanford R. Knapp, a prominent lawyer and banker of this village, accompanied by Walter S. Ely, son of Nathan L. Ely of the stove firm of Ely & Ramsay, started for California and Alaska on a pleasure trip a few weeks ago. While in California they became enthusiastic over the prospects offered by the Klondike region, and have gone to the Alaskan gold fields. Their friends are anxiously awaiting news from the young men.

TO REACH KLONDIKE.

Five Steamers Soon to Sail and More Are Fitting Out.

Reports which have spread over the country announcing the scant time for reaching the Klondike regions seem to be slightly in error, according to The Victoria Daily Colonist of Vancouver, B. C. According to The Colonist the following steamers will sail for Alaska up to Aug. 15: Mexico, from Vancouver Aug. 9; Bristol, from Victoria Aug. 10; Topeka, from Victoria Aug. 12; Rosalie, from Seattle Aug. 13; Islander, from Victoria Aug. 15. Others are being fitted out to sail later. All the boats are crowded and carry from 500 to 1,000 passengers each.

A large number of horses are also being taken on the steamers for use on pack trails from the summit of White Pass, Alaska, to Too-chi Lake, a distance of thirty miles, and also from White Pass to Lake Bennett, a distance of thirty-five miles. Both routes from the summit are through rolling country, for the most part open, with plenty of grass for feeding stock. From salt water to the summit the horses can be driven through easily.

SUPPLIES FOR KLONDIKE.

Estimated Weight and Cost of Provisions for a Year's Living for One Man.

The requirements of the British Government and the exactions of freight carriers will probably stop the rush to the Klondike during the few remaining weeks of possible traveling weather, and leave a great number of people stranded. Dispatches announce that the Northwestern police are turning back at the line all persons who have not at least a year's provisions, and that freighters are charging 30 cents a pound for carrying goods over Chilkoot Pass.

The reason for the police regulation is supposed to be that there are only enough provisions now in the Klondike country to feed the people already there; that when the Winter sets in no amount of money will command additional supplies, and that with two or three mouths for every available ration, somebody will starve.

Capt. W. D. Burnham of Flint & Co., Broad and Beaver Streets, made a rough calculation for a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES of the weight and cost of the required year's provisions. He has had large experience in buying supplies of all kinds and fitting out exploring and other expeditions.

"I should think," he said, "that three pounds of provisions per day is the least a man could live on in that country. A man may travel safely in warm climates with two pounds a day. He does not need so much food, and can pick up something on the way. In a place like the Klondike, where the climate is cold and trying, a man needs much nutritious and warming food, and the country will furnish nothing." Then he thought a moment, and added: "Yes; what with meat and bread, canned stuff, and other necessary supplies, including a certain amount of spirits, three pounds per man per day would be the minimum for safety, to say nothing of comfort."

That means 1,095 pounds required by the police before crossing the line, and $328.50 for freight to get it over the pass.

As to what the year's provisions will cost, Capt. Burnham said he usually estimated at 40 cents per day per man. That was when goods are bought in large quantities. When they are bought by an individual, they cost at least 50 cents a day, here. On the Pacific coast now, he thought, an individual buying a year's provisions would find them cost him $1 a day, at least. That would mean $365 for the year's provisions, in addition to the $328.50 for getting them over the pass.

"In my opinion," said Capt. Burnham, "a man will be foolish to start for the Klondike unless he can have at least $1,000 in his pocket for his outfit and expenses from the coast."

STRANGLED WITH BARBED WIRE

Epileptic's Head Entangled in a Fence While in a Fit.

John Daly of 903 Crescent Street, Astoria, was found dead in a vacant lot in Hallett Street, Astoria, yesterday, by Patrolman Doherty. His head was fastened in a barbed-wire fence which inclosed the lot.

Daly was employed by Henry Miller, an ice dealer, and yesterday was sent to look for one of his employer's horses which had strayed away. Daly was subject to epileptic fits, and it is thought that he leaned up against the fence while attacked, and fell, his head becoming entangled in the wires. During his struggles he was strangled. The ground around the spot where the body lay was torn up, showing that Daly's struggles must have been severe. The barbs on the wire were firmly imbedded in his neck, and his face was badly scratched. The body was removed to the morgue. Daly was thirty-five years old, unmarried, and boarded with his employer.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE

Commodore Morgan's Cups Won by the Vigilant, Colonia, Wasp, and Amorita.

FINISH OFF BAKER'S ISLAND

Only Twenty-one Seconds Corrected Time Between the Winning Schooner and the Emerald—Official Award Questioned.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 8.—Percy Chubb's grand old cup defender Vigilant has added another mug to her already large collection of trophies, winning Commodore Morgan's two-thousand-dollar prize for big sloops in the long run of the New York Yacht Club cruise, which ended off the whistling buoy off Baker's Island shortly before 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The Vigilant defeated Royal Phelps Carroll's Navahoe by 26 minutes and 24 seconds. The length of the run was 206 nautical miles, 178 of which was a run with spinnakers and ballooners spread to the breeze.

In the schooner race the old rivals Colonia and Emerald had a wind-gaining match hitherto unequaled in the annals of ocean racing. The Colonia won from the Emerald by the sensational margin of 21 seconds, corrected time. It probably never will be decided to the satisfaction of all parties concerned that the Colonia really defeated the Emerald in this race of more than 200 miles, for the reason that between the time the Colonia was timed and the Emerald crossed within range of the mark boat, which in this instance was Commodore Morgan's yacht Corsair, the yacht had been steaming around and could not possibly pick up the exact range over which the first boat was timed when she crossed the line between the mark boat and the whistling buoy off Baker's Island.

Starting of the Yachts.

The Navahoe was the first to pull up her mud hook Friday morning and stand out of the haven for the starting line off East Chop. The Vigilant was not many minutes behind, and then came the rest of the fleet. The Wasp was quite near when the starting gun for the sloops was fired at 10 o'clock, and went over the line with a fairly good movement.

The other yachts crossed in the following order: Sayonara, Navahoe, Vigilant, Queen Mab, Iroquois, Amorita, Gevalia, Emerald, Fenella, Fortuna, Marguerite, Hildegarde, Sachem, Montauk, Alert, Gloriana, Columbia, Viking, Varuna, and Crusader. All crossed with booms wide to starboard, and nearly all broke out spinnakers when crossing the line.

The Vigilant immediately attempted to luff by the Emerald, and in this manoeuvre both boats got well to the northward, where the tide was strong. By noon the wind fell flat, and half the fleet anchored, but the Wasp kept the westerly air until she was two miles ahead. About 1 o'clock she picked up a fine easterly breeze, and soon had put another mile to the good.

Wasp in the Lead.

At 1 o'clock the Wasp led the fleet with the Emerald second. Shortly before this the Wasp started off to the eastward with sheets trimmed flat aft and with the freshening easterly breeze, made good time to Cross Rip Lightship, eleven miles from the start. She passed that point at 2:15. The Emerald was not far behind, while the rest of the fleet was strung out far astern.

From Cross Rip to Handkerchief Lightship it was a close reach of ten and a half miles, and both the Wasp and the Emerald made it without an extra hitch. The two passed this point at 3:15, the schooner still being some distance behind the sloop.

At this time the east wind had sent most of the fleet along with some degree of speed. The Vigilant had shaken clear of the Navahoe and the Colonia, Marguerite, and Amorita were hard after the Emerald.

The Vigilant passed Cross Rip at 2:40, and the Navahoe about ten minutes later. All the boats were going well, and with three head sails, including baby jib topsails set with maintopmast stay sails on the schooner. The run to the Handkerchief was made in quick time.

Passing the Handkerchief.

The yachts passed the Handkerchief in the following order: Emerald at 3:15 P. M., Wasp at 3:17, Colonia at 3:25, Vigilant at 3:41:20, Marguerite at 3:45:25, Navahoe at 3:52:45, Amorita at 3:53:50, Queen Mab at 3:57, Hildegarde at 3:58:30.

In the reach up to this point the Navahoe gained somewhat on Vigilant, as the latter's skipper repeated his unfortunate tactics of Thursday.

The Vigilant, however, had not gone far beyond the Handkerchief when the wind canted to the southward, and the sheets eased well off, she ran for the Shovelsful Lightship, the next turning point, lying north by east, distant five miles, with a lot of speed, and made up all her loss. The last shift of the wind also helped the leaders, for rounding the Shovelsful Lightship, it let them run for Pollock Rip Lightship east by south, distant three miles, without a beat. The Emerald led the fleet at the Shovelsful, rounding at 3:52:15, and the other leaders went round in the following order: Emerald, 3:52:15; Wasp, 3:56:20; Colonia, 4:03:15; Vigilant, 4:21:50; Marguerite, 4:29:25; Navahoe, 4:34:25; Amorita, 4:38:20; Queen Mab, 4:43:20; Hildegarde, 4:46:50.

With sheets trim well aft the yachts ran through the narrow channel to Pollock Rip, and fortunate it was that they had a fair wind, for as they went through they met half a dozen coasters coming from the eastward, which it would have been difficult to avoid while tacking. The yachts rounded Pollock Rip Lightship in the following order: Emerald, 4:10:30; Wasp, 4:15:30; Colonia, 4:20:45; Vigilant, 4:41:45; Marguerite, 4:51:10; Navahoe, 4:54:50; Amorita, 4:56:20; Queen Mab, 5:04:40; Hildegarde, 5:06:10.

Vigilant at the Front.

All night the yachts sailed without changing a sail, keeping on spinnakers throughout. Sunrise saw Vigilant two miles in the lead, with the Emerald and the Colonia neck and neck, and the Navahoe miles astern of the schooners. The Hildegarde was thirty miles astern of the Navahoe, and the Marguerite four miles.

About 6 o'clock the Emerald and the Colonia indulged in a luffing match, in which neither come out ahead, and all the morning they ran along side by side.

Just before noon the Colonia pulled away, and gained steadily to the finish. The Navahoe also pulled up on the schooners, and passed the Emerald, but could not catch the Colonia.

The Vigilant passed in by Duck Island Light at 3:15 o'clock, and at 3:59:28 crossed the finish line.

She had won the Commodore's Cup, leading the Navahoe by over five miles. She carried over the line mainsail, working topsail, spinnaker, and balloon jib topsail.

The Colonia was second across the line, and the Navahoe was the third boat over. Close behind came the Emerald, with Hildegarde fifth.

The rest were distanced.

SUMMARY:

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Cor'ted Time.
Vigilant	10:00:00	3:59:28	29:54:28	29:54:28
Navahoe	10:00:00	4:44:17	30:39:17	30:20:52
SCHOONERS.				
Colonia	10:10:00	4:42:22	30:32:22	30:32:22
Emerald	10:10:00	4:51:18	30:41:18	30:32:43
Hildegarde	10:10:00	5:11:40	31:01:40	Not msd.

Vigilant wins over Navahoe by 26.24.

Colonia wins over Emerald by 21 seconds.

At 10:30 o'clock both the Wasp and the Amorita had finished. They win in addition to the prizes for the squadron runs in their respective classes the Commodore's Cups for small sloops and small schooners.

The wind has increased to half a gale and the sea is running very high outside of Duck Island. The rest of the fleet, however, is in sight and all will probably finish before midnight.

Newport Yachting Notes.

NEWPORT, Aug. 8.—The following yachts arrived here to-day: Sloop Karina, owned by G. Work; sloop Minerva, owned by Mr. Fletcher; schooner Glendevere, owned by Mr. Carpenter.

The departures were: Steamer Manitee, owned by Mr. Diston; steamer Nydia, owned by I. E. Merson; steamer Josephine, owned by G. D. Widener.

The following yachts are in the harbor: steamer Nourmahal, owned by J. J. Astor; steamer Sultana, owned by J. R. Drexel; steamer Ballymena, owned by J. N. Brown; steamer Black Pearl, owned by E. B. Sheldon; sloop Iderim, owned by C. Vanderbilt, Jr.; sloop Carmita, owned by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; sloop Puck, owned by E. D. Morgan; sloop Wawa, owned by J. A. Stillman; sloop Hera, owned by R. N. Ellis; sloop Vaquero III., owned by H. B. Duryea; sloop Dorothy II., owned by H. P. Whitney; sloop Carolina, owned by P. Jones; sloop Esperanza, owned by A. S. Vanwinkle.

OARSMEN ON THE HARLEM

Beautiful Weather Brings Crowds to All the Boathouses—Every Craft in Use.

WOMEN IN EIGHT-OARED BARGE

Many Crews Training for Coming Regattas—Victory Predicted for Unions in the National—Harry Vought Atalanta's Sole Representative.

The members of the various boat clubs whose houses dot the shores of the Harlem River took advantage yesterday of the unexceptionable weather, and from early morning until late at night the boats of the different clubs were in use. In fact, those who arrived at the boat houses after noon time who were not boat owners found it difficult to secure a craft of any kind, as the early risers had pre-empted everything in sight.

At the Union Boat Clubhouse great activity prevailed among the crews who are in training for the National and Inter-State regattas. Capt. P. Cassidy was out early in the morning with the intermediate eight-oared crew that he is training for the National regatta. The crew is composed of H. Hjertberg, Bow; H. Fuller, No. 2; I. Hefferman, No. 3; J. T. Farrelly, No. 4; George Nonenberger, No. 5; Harry Brown, No. 6; I. Webb, No. 7; A. G. Wolff, Stroke. Capt. Cassidy is keeping the men up to their work, and has them out early and late, twice a day. He says they are showing great speed, and predicts a victory for them. He has organized an eight-oared intermediate crew for the Middle States regatta which is the lightest crew on the Harlem River, their average weight being but 130 pounds. The crew consists of Marshall, Bow; Pickett, No. 2; Bolan, No. 3; Kane, No. 4; Oliaman, No. 5; Bliss, No. 6; Hudson, No. 7; Mulcay, Stroke; Dr. Stoppel, Coxswain.

The crew are working conscientiously, and as they are all new men they say they are going to make a record for themselves. They will row in the celebrated English boat made by Harry Claspor in England last year, and which was used by the intermediate crew of the club in the 1896 Harlem Regatta. The Unions expect to enter an intermediate double in the Middle States Regatta, but have not fully decided yet.

Vought to Represent Atalantas.

The Atalanta Boat Club has decided not to send an eight-oared crew to the National Regatta this year. The decision was arrived at last month on account of internal dissensions among the original crew, which was composed of Jerseymen and New Yorkers. A new eight was organized who started in training a couple of weeks ago, but owing to a lack of interest among them Mr. Villaverde, the coach, found it impossible to get them together. Consequently on many evenings the practice spins had to be postponed. He consulted with Capt. Hughes, who decided that as the crew did not take sufficient interest in the race it would be useless to continue practice, and therefore disbanded them. Harry Vought has entered for the National inter-single sculls, and expects to make a good showing as he is training hard. He will be the only representative of the Atalantas at the regatta. Several barge parties were out during the day, one of which rowed around the island.

At the Metropolitan Rowing Club's house all was activity, and every boat was out on the river. The eight-oared barge was out with a party of ladies, who went up the Harlem as far as Long's Bridge. This is said by members to be the first time in fifteen years that a barge has left the boathouse with ladies on board, as the custom is discouraged. Another eight-oared barge, containing a stag party, went to Oak Point and indulged in a game of ball. The junior doubles and senior doubles were both out practicing, and showed good form. The boathouse was crowded with members and their friends nearly all day.

The Harlems Working Hard.

At the Harlem Rowing Clubhouse great activity also prevailed. All of the crews that are in training for the coming regattas were out and working hard. The Seawanhaka four are quartered at the Harlem Rowing Clubhouse, and are being coached by Fred Plaisted, the veteran, for the National regatta, who says that they are sure to win. The junior four, composed of O'Connell, Lloyd, Cox, and Trier, were out and pulled across to Whitestone. Arch Nagle was out in a single and showed the boys how to spurt. He will coach the junior fours in the Middle States regatta. Among the visitors at the house was Dr. MacDowell of Chicago, who recently returned from England with Ten Eyck.

The Bohemias will send a crew of senior fours and junior fours to the Middle States regatta. Both crews were out yesterday, and in good form.

At the Nassau Boathouse the usual activity prevailed. Frank Smith and Harold Cleannan are practicing for the intermediate double in the National Regatta, and are doing strong work. The four-oared barge was out on the Sound with a new crew.

The Wyanokes' eight-oared barge went over to College Point, and had as guests "Billy" Oliver and Dr. Cox, who have just returned from Canada. The club has several crews in training for the National Regatta, notably the four-oared gig crew, composed of Jack Smith, Peter Meyer, John Benson, and B. Wolskind. This crew say that they intend to bring home a prize.

The Crescents had out an eight-oared crew in a shell, which went to College Point for practice. It is composed of Rotchford, Gelston, Newhoff, Mullen, Lorenge, McKeon, Hartenstein, and Marklin. This crew feel confident of winning the intermediate prize in the Middle States Regatta.

Races of Hudson County Wheelmen.

The Hudson County Wheelmen will hold their postponed race meet this afternoon at the West Side Driving Park, in Jersey City, beginning at 3 o'clock. There are five unfinished races on the card—one mile open, one mile handicap, half mile handicap, mile and a half tandem, and one mile Hudson County championship. There are 100 individual entries among the events, making a list of over 200 in all. The best riders of the metropolitan district will enter the contests, including the winners at the recent League of American Wheelmen tournament at Philadelphia.

FIGHTING AT A PARTY.

Serious Trouble Because an Unwelcome Guest Was Present.

At his home last night Joseph D'Mauria of 264 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street gave a party and invited a dozen of his friends. Philip Sacconia, who lives in the same house, was one of the guests.

Toward 10 o'clock Francisco Monello, a laborer, of 256 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, appeared. He had not been invited, and he was not wanted. He was told this, and he replied by drawing a revolver and shooting right and left.

D'Mauria and his guests jumped at Monello, but he broke away, jumped through a rear window, and was climbing over a rear fence when he was caught and dragged back into the yard.

Patrolman Gilmartin arrived just in time to save Monello. All the men went to the Alexander Avenue Police Station. D'Mauria was struck in the back by a bullet, but the wound was only skin deep. Monello was stabbed slightly in the side, and received several long and jagged cuts in his head. Others were slightly bruised. Monello was the only one locked up.

Alleged Robber Arrested.

Detective Thomas Clougher arrived in Coney Island from Saratoga last night with Henry Walters, a negro, who was arrested there at the request of Clougher on the charge of robbing Cecelia Monsell, an aged colored woman, of $87. On July 14 last Walters is said to have broken into the woman's rooms, on Park Avenue, knocked her down, and forced the cover of the trunk in which she kept her money. Walters is a hostler employed at the race track stables.

Died in a Hallway.

John Callahan, a waiter who had lived for some time in the lodging house at 112 Bowery, was found dead yesterday in a hallway at 128 Hester Street. He had been ill for many months, and it is supposed that, becoming exhausted yesterday afternoon, he went into the hallway to rest and died there. The body was taken to the Morgue.

FIGHT FOR CRICKET PENNANT.

Teams All Bunched in the Lead—Batting Prize in Doubt.

Local cricketers are having a hot struggle for the championship of the New York Cricket Association. The Brooklyn, Paterson, and New Jersey second teams are all bunched in the lead, and the final resting place of the pennant is a very open question indeed.

The chief interest in the Metropolitan League now centres in the race between J. F. Curran and H. C. Clarke for the batting prize. Curran went down and Clarke went up by Saturday's game, and the two are now so close together that it would be extremely difficult to pick the winner. M. R. Cobb leads the bowlers and should be able to hold his position until the end.

The following are the records:

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Per Ct.
New Jersey A. C.	7	6	0	1	1.000
Manhattan	6	2	3	1	.400
Staten Island	7	2	3	2	.400
New York	6	0	4	2	.000

NEW YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Per Ct.
Brooklyn	10	8	1	1	.888
New Jersey A. C.	9	7	1	1	.875
Paterson	10	6	1	3	.857
Manhattan	10	4	5	1	.444
Kings County	9	3	5	1	.375
Kearny	9	3	6	0	.333
Columbia	9	2	7	0	.222
St. George	10	1	8	1	.111

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Innings.	Not Out.	Most in Inn'g's.	Runs.	Average.
J. F. Curran, N. J. A. C.	5	2	*96	200	66.66
H. C. Clark, N. J. A. C.	6	2	*125	238	59.50
F. F. Kelly, N. J. A. C.	7	2	63	202	40.40
R. T. Rokeby, Staten Island.	8	2	*139	224	37.33
T. S. Hope-Simpson, S. I.	6	2	45	107	26.75
A. Gunn, N. J. A. C.	6	1	88	117	23.40
E. B. Kay, Manhattan	6	2	53	87	21.75
C. P. Hurditch, N. J. A. C.	7	0	32	141	20.14
J. Adam, Manhattan	4	0	52	80	20.00
A. E. Jackson, Staten Island.	7	0	37	133	19.00
H. S. Sandall, New York	3	0	48	54	18.00
H. C. Wright, N. J. A. C.	3	2	*15	18	18.00
M. R. Haffenden, N. J. A. C.	2	0	28	36	18.00
J. Mart, Manhattan	5	0	35	79	15.80
M. R. Cobb, N. J. A. C.	6	1	*70	78	15.60
J. Bingham, Staten Island.	3	2	*7	15	15.00
F. J. Prendergast, Manhattan.	5	0	31	74	14.80
N. S. Walker, Jr., Staten Isl.	7	0	*26	84	14.00
A. E. Paterson, Staten Island.	7	0	25	92	13.14
W. Hammond, New York	4	1	*25	37	12.33
J. Forbes, N. J. A. C.	3	0	27	35	11.66
R. E. Bonner, Staten Island.	6	0	24	69	11.50

*Not Out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
M. R. Cobb, N. J. A. C.	520	24	177	51	5.70
H. B. Coyne Manhattan	78	1	43	7	6.14
H. C. Clarke, N. J. A. C.	78	3	37	5	7.40
F. F. Kelly, N. J. A. C.	516	23	202	26	7.74
H. Tattersall, Manhattan	501	13	178	21	8.48
C. S. Moore, Manhattan	240	9	112	13	8.61
N. S. Walker, Jr., Staten Island	222	6	128	14	9.14
W. K. Jewett, Staten Island	136	6	56	5	11.20
H. E. Jackson, Staten Island	288	8	163	13	12.53
H. N. Townsend, Staten Island	138	2	78	6	13.00
R. E. Bonner, Staten Island	138	2	78	5	15.60
C. Sneath, New York	72	1	48	3	16.00
J. Adam, Manhattan	306	12	116	6	19.33
M. W. Hughes, New York	138	2	100	4	25.00
S. A. Webb New York	255	0	230	9	25.55
E. A. Skyne, New York	245	3	156	5	31.20

WEST SIDE ATHLETIC GAMES.

McIntosh Wins Obstacle Race Over Course of 150 Yards.

The monthly games of the West Side Athletic Club were held at the club grounds yesterday. Over 400 persons were present. The obstacle race over a course of 150 yards proved an interesting feature, and was won by A. McIntosh. Following is the summary:

70-Yard Run, (Handicap.)—Won by E. Zinn, (scratch;) F. Kohler, (6 feet,) second; M. Zinn, (12 feet,) third. Time—0:08.

1,000 Yard Run, (Handicap.)—Won by

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Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Very Little Faust—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 8.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 9, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

BUYING FOR INVESTMENT.

The American investor has been a heavy buyer in Wall Street during the past week. The British investor is getting ready to buy. A curiously dull incredulity has up to the present time made the Briton an exceedingly shy purchaser. He has dabbled, he has speculated, but he has not bought to hold. He could not believe that a country in which BRYAN got six and one-half million votes could within a year get into a condition where it could offer safe investment securities.

But his want of confidence, like our own, has disappeared before the multitude of good signs and solid evidences of prosperity. Who can doubt that the 44.5 per cent. increase in bank clearings in this city last week, as compared with the corresponding week one year ago, reflects a great increase in business? The surplus reserves of the New York banks decreased $4,718,025, and loans increased $6,500,000. Money is again coming to be something to use, not to stow away. Yet it is still cheap. Those who have capital, lacking at present any other profitable use for it and having recovered from their distrust, turn to the investment market.

Bond sales of over $18,000,000 on the Stock Exchange during the week, and the sale of 2,850,558 shares of stock, ranging through 178 different securities, are sure indications of a buyer's market, as distinguished from a speculator's market. And the advance in price all along the line was the natural result of steady buying and buoyant hopefulness. In many cases stocks have, for specific reasons, a higher value than they had a year ago. They have returned to the list of "dividend payers," and purchasers can count on getting their profit in that form rather than in a possible rise in the quotations.

One sure sign that good times have come is the evident necessity for that venerable institution, the "word of caution." The buying on the Exchange indicates that everybody expects to make money. Some will not. Overconfidence is sometimes almost as much to be feared as want of confidence. There are certain securities that are a "safe purchase." The buyer will get his dividends, and a year from now may be able to sell at an advance. There are others that have neither actually nor in prospect any sure value whatever. Of those who buy these, here and there one will reap an unexpected and gratifying reward. Most will lose their money. The "cats and dogs" always advance with the rest when the market is "booming." They are first-rate gambling instruments, for the winnings are once in a while large in proportion to the stake, and the risk lends zest to the game. But it is a game that requires the close personal attention of the player. It cannot be successfully played by a rural gamester in East Haddam or Painted Post on mail orders. It is too spry a pastime to admit of the simultaneous pursuit of other vocations—haying, for instance.

THE TIMES advises those who feel the heaving impulse of prosperity within their bosoms to put out their money with prudence and watchfulness. Leave the cats and dogs to the speculators on the ground and buy for investment those securities that have valuable assets, sound management, and earning power to recommend them.

THE GOLD PRODUCT.

Mr. PRESTON, the Director of the Mint, estimates that the gold product for the current year throughout the world will reach $240,000,000.

We can more readily understand what this means when we recall that in the decade from 1850 to 1859, when the largest addition ever known was made to the world's stock, the average annual product was only a little over $133,000,000. In other words, there is coming out of the mines of the world this year 80 per cent. more gold than in the richest period ever before known.

The progress in the United States has been striking, though as compared with the total product it is a diminishing share. In the decade from 1850 to 1859 our largest annual product was in 1853 $65,000,000, and the average for the decade was a little over $60,000,000, or about 45 per cent. of the total. Mr. PRESTON estimates the United States product for 1897 at $60,000,000, regaining the average of the great Californian decade, but our share of the world's product is only 25 per cent. But our share in the remarkable increase of the last six years has been a progressive one; in 1892 it was 22.6 per cent., against 25 per cent. this year.

The following table shows the increase since 1892 in the United States:

1892	$33,000,000	1895	$46,610,000
1893	35,955,000	1896	53,000,000
1894	39,500,000	1897	60,000,000

Mr. PRESTON says: "That the world's gold product will continue to increase for a number of years to come is self-evident, as new mines will be opened up in all parts of the world, and, with the improved appliances and methods for extracting the gold contained in the ores, it is believed that by the close of the present century the world's annual gold product will exceed $300,000,000." These figures are large, but, judged by the changes of the last few years, they are very moderate. They only require an annual increase of $20,000,000, whereas the increase of 1897 over 1896 is put at $35,000,000, while the average annual increase between 1892 and 1897 was nearly $19,000,000.

The recent large advances have attracted much attention and have been very impressive, but it is worth while pointing out now, as we have had frequent occasion to do since the cry of a "gold famine" was raised, that the production of gold has advanced in steadily increasing amount for more than twenty years. For the five years ending with 1885 the average annual product, according to SOETBEER, was $99,116,000. From that period the product has been as follows:

1886	$106,163,900	1892	$146,815,100
1887	105,174,900	1893	157,257,900
1888	110,196,900	1894	180,623,100
1889	123,489,200	1895	203,000,000
1890	118,848,700	1896	205,000,000
1891	130,650,000	1897	240,000,000

To this record of steadily increasing production must be added one significant fact. The rapid advance of the last four years has largely been made possible by the development of transportation and other conditions for reaching known fields, and as this is being extended in all parts of the globe, the future increase may be looked upon as certain, quite independent of such remarkable discoveries as those in the Yukon region. Nor should it be forgotten how very recent, comparatively, is gold mining as an organized industry, playing a continuous part in the commerce of the world. We think of gold as the money of all times, but we do not stop to remember that two-thirds of all the gold in the world has been produced in the last half century. According to the best estimates, the gold product of the world between the discovery of America and the California and Australian discoveries of gold was but $2,793,000,000. Since then, including the current year, the product has been $6,435,000,000. This has been accumulated at an average of $137,000,000, while the product of this year is estimated at $240,000,000.

Yet the United States has a roving commission in Europe trying to persuade the Governments of that Continent that there is not and can not be gold enough to maintain it as the standard of the world's commerce.

NOT A PROTECTIONIST MOVE.

We observe that England's denunciation of her commercial treaties with Germany and Belgium is regarded in some quarters as a protectionist move, a departure from the policy of free trade which she adopted half a century ago. It is just the opposite of that. It is an extension of the principle of freer trade. It is a preparation for a régime of lower duties at those frontiers where protective imposts now bar the way to the admission of English goods. The protectionist Agrarians of Germany are in a fury over the termination of a treaty that has given their products free admission to England while tolerating German duties that shielded them from English competition. They know very well that another treaty will take its place, and they know that if it is to be a treaty favorable to German trade and manufactures it must permit the admission of English goods into Germany at reduced rates of duty.

The situation is so simple that it ought to be easily comprehended. Canada says to England: "I have made a new tariff with two sets of duties; one set is, for the first year, 12½ per cent., and after that 25 per cent. lower than the other; it applies to any nation that gives me reciprocal favors, but it was intended specially for you. Now, adjust your tariff arrangements to suit me and you can have the advantage of the lower rates." "All right," replies England, "but I have treaties which compel me to put Germany and Belgium on the footing of the most favored nations in trade matters. As these treaties would compel me to make the same terms to them that I do to you, without exacting similar favors in return, they must be terminated. I will give notice of an intention to terminate them at the end of a year." England has given that notice, but at the same time she has offered to negotiate new treaties. That is really the most important feature of her "new departure," yet it has been generally overlooked or disregarded.

It is scarcely conceivable that in those new treaties England will not succeed in imposing conditions favorable to the freedom of her trade. She may not ask of Germany a schedule of reduced rates as favorable as that which Canada offers her, but she is in a position of advantage and will inevitably exact better terms than she now enjoys. She is apparently about to enter into closer trade relations with her colonies and possessions. The jubilee was largely intended to foster the idea of imperial unity. Canada leads off by lowering her duties on English goods. The other colonies must do the same. That is, the Dominion of Canada and the Australian group, where this protection policy had been adopted, will abandon it and go back practically to free trade with the mother country. This reciprocity with the colonies must in the long run injure Germany, unless she makes similar concessions. Her exports of manufactures to England are important and profitable. England wants German goods. She finds it profitable to buy them. But at a moment when she is taking important steps to expand her trade in other directions by means of low-tariff agreements it is natural that she should ask and that Germany should grant some abatement of the customs exactions on English products at the German frontier. The "new departure" is away from protection and toward free trade.

Dr. BOWRING, in his report on the condition of England's trade with Germany in 1839, said that the protectionist landlords and agriculturist of England stood in the way of the growth of trade with Germany, as by refusing to admit German grain and lumber they prevented the Germans from buying English manufactures which were cheaper than their own. RICHARD COBDEN'S solution of the problem was an appeal to public opinion. The German manufacturers will now be compelled to take up the cudgels against the Agrarians if they resist the negotiation of a treaty with England that shall favor German exports by favoring English imports.

COBDEN compared a protective tariff to a demon rising from the middle of a river separating two countries brandishing an act of Parliament in his hand and crying out: "You shall not supply each other's wants." England will not install a demon of this temper either in the British Channel or anywhere in the "inviolate sea" that compasses her.

OUR ENEMIES.

That is a significant report of an interview with the French Minister of Commerce which is forwarded by the cable. M. BOUCHER diplomatically affects to believe that the President will "spontaneously" grant to France the 20 per cent. reduction which he is empowered by the tariff to extend to the most favored nations. M. BOUCHER goes on to intimate the reprisals which France can make if the President does not do this. She can revoke the "customs concessions" she has made to our imports. She can prevent American insurance companies from doing business in France. Finally, although he does not say so, she can revive the pretense of insalubrity against American meats.

It seems that in Germany and France our new tariff is believed to be especially aimed at these countries. The irritation in Germany goes even beyond the irritation in France, and it was from Germany, we believe, that the project came for a commercial treaty that should repress American competition.

As for England, it will not be pretended that nationally England has any cause to like us. Indeed, it has been avowedly against her that our protective tariffs have as a rule been directed. The distress of a number of English operatives in Lancashire or Staffordshire has been accepted by the protectionists on this side as proof that an equal number of workingmen in Massachusetts or New Jersey must be waxing fat and thriving. England is debarred by her avowed policy of free trade from entering into the war of tariffs which France and Germany seem ready to wage with us. But we have had ample proof that under pressure she is prepared to do by indirection what she is estopped from doing directly, and to keep out, on the pretense that they are unwholesome, products which she excludes really because they are cheap. British manufacturers, in their disgust with the Dingley tariff, may allow their sentiments to interfere with their interests to the extent at least of not offering any vigorous opposition to measures of exclusion demanded by "the landed interest."

Spain has a grievance against us which is in a very small degree economic and in a very large degree sentimental. That does not make it less formidable, but rather more. The history of Spain shows that sentimental grievances are much more efficient as causes of action than economic. But, whatever the cause, the fact seems clear that we have managed to get ourselves disliked by every one of the nations which occupy the opposite coast of the Atlantic.

If we turn in the other direction and look across the Pacific, we find in the most progressive nation upon its western coast the same irritation and dislike. The Japanese Ambassador at Paris has just said, publicly, that the Dingley tariff would ruin Japan's great and growing trade with us in carpets and mats, and he protested against "the placing of prohibitive duties upon goods in which there is no corresponding industry in the United States." Mr. DUNN, our late Minister to Japan and a very experienced and candid observer, while scouting the notion of war with Japan, has just admitted that the Japanese of all classes feel very bitterly against this Government.

It appears, then, that we are an object of general dislike, largely because of the Dingley tariff. We had a perfect right to enact that tariff. We have a perfect right to build a Chinese wall around the country and to say that whatever we consume we will produce regardless of expense. We can live inside of our own fence. But the moment we say this, is not the propitious moment for expansion by annexation, especially by annexation of islands far from our own shores. If China, after building the Chinese wall, had annexed some particularly vulnerable possession a thousand miles outside of it, she would have done very much what we seem to intend doing now. A Dingley tariff and Hawaiian annexation do not go together.

POOR MR. WOLCOTT.

The formal notification by the British Government to Mr. WOLCOTT'S Bimetallic Commission that it will reply to the proposals submitted in October leaves the commission in an unenviable situation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer says:

"It is due both to the importance of the subject and the manner in which it has been brought before the English Ministry by the representatives of two countries that these proposals should be very carefully examined and considered; and this process must be somewhat prolonged, owing to the time necessarily occupied in communicating with the Government of India."

But this only gives a semblance of considerate solemnity to what is in substance an indefinite postponement. Mr. WOLCOTT came to London, with some encouragement (the exact nature of which has not been made public) from the Government of France, in the hope that he would get in London some assurance on which he could proceed to Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg. It was an open secret that nothing would be done in either of these capitals except on the basis of definite proposals from London. Mr. WOLCOTT not only gets no definite proposals, but he is told politely but firmly that the Government will require at least two months to make up its mind whether there is anything to be proposed. The feelings with which he will be forced to take up his journey eastward and northward can well be imagined.

Meanwhile the market price of silver drops to a point lower than it has ever before reached. Mines in the United States are being closed down. Excitement and apprehension prevail in Mexico, where the sudden advance in exchange due to the fall of silver is deranging all business plans. The London Times desperately declares that it sees no explanation for the fall, unless it be the obvious failure of the Wolcott commission. But this is absurd. The expectation that this commission would succeed has been very shadowy; the expectation that anything would come of its success has been still more so. There has been no height of hope from which a fall could really affect public opinion or influence the market value of silver. The simple fact appears to be that, with the improved methods of mining and reducing silver and with the great diminution in the cost of transportation, the price has been forced down by a production greater than the demand. The plans of Austria and Russia to go on the gold basis, the actual change made by Japan, the known existence of the large stock of silver in the Treasuries of the United States and Germany which may be put upon the market—all these have tended to make the price of silver weak. The suddenness of the break is not easily explained, though the fall was bound to come, but it is no more sudden than other changes that have occurred when all the world seemed to have awakened at once to facts that had existed for some time.

THE ANTI-ENGLAND ALLIANCE.

The Continental press can give long odds to the American and English newspapers in the discussion produced by the silly season. There is nothing in what the United States has ever proposed to do or in what our most inventive writers have suggested more insane or inane than the project of an alliance of Germany, Russia, and France against Great Britain, which the German papers declare that the Kaiser is trying to negotiate with the Czar on his visit to St. Petersburg.

The immediate occasion of this outburst of ill feeling toward England is the termination of the commercial treaty of 1865 with Germany. It is a puerile occasion. The only change sought in the treaties is one that will permit the British colonies to give lower duties on English imports than on those of Germany. This is a matter of very small consequence and would affect only a slight fraction of the German export trade. Yet the German papers openly treat it as a justification for closing the ports of the Continent to English goods and even for a hostile military alliance.

It would seem that any one of the three powers named had quite enough to tax its wisdom and its strength in the problems presented by their domestic affairs and in such international questions as cannot be avoided. Even a commercial war with England would impose a very heavy and perfectly useless burden upon their people. They do not stop to think that no one is obliged to buy English goods and that no one does buy them except when they are believed to be worth what is paid for them. The talk of closing Continental ports to England is a survival of the barbarism of the Napoleonic wars, and the jealousy of England that is shown by it is due to the fact that England alone has outgrown that barbarism. Instead of trying to contest the commercial supremacy of England by resort to any such outworn methods, the Germans would do well to study the policy on which that supremacy is based and seek to follow it. Then they will find that the prosperity that comes from untrammeled commerce is mutual and can be shared by all in proportion to their enterprise and skill.

There is something deeply pathetic in the fate of the Spanish Premier, CASTILLO DE CANOVAS. A man of great energy and firmness, who had maintained with all his might what the people of Spain undoubtedly accept as the standard of loyalty, who had struggled for years with the increasing difficulties and dangers that have surrounded his country, he is shot down by a crazy Anarchist, who probably has no clear idea of what he sought or what will be the consequences of his act. The Crown has lost by far the most accomplished and able of the supporters of the policy so long and desperately pursued in Cuba and the only capable leader that the Conservative Party has of late years developed.

Now that prosperity is returning to Kansas, the Superintendent of Public Schools of that State ought to hunt up a United States note, of the sort commonly described as greenbacks, and read every word thereon printed. He will then see that the statement that "greenbacks are not money; they are simply promises to pay," for which he threatens to suppress a textbook, is a complete and exact description of these notes. We do not suppose that this will change his Populist view of his official duty, but it will enable him to understand how extremely silly the action is which he proposes.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If people would only talk as much and as vigorously about the sort of weather that we have had for the last few days as they did in regard to that allotted to us in the preceding week, they might realize more clearly that they are not very badly treated after all, and that they are the debtors, not the creditors, of fate. Of course, the recent perfect days and delightful nights have not gone unnoticed in general conversation, but it is lamentable to hear in how many instances the precious combination of sunshine and coolness serves rather as a reminder of past miseries than as an incitement to the recognition of present blessings.

—No one who has given to the present strike in the coal regions that careful attention which, from the gravity of its causes and its results, the struggle deserves, can have failed to remark the persistent emphasis with which the strike leaders have urged upon their followers the necessity of avoiding strong drink if they would succeed in their effort to secure living wages. Such advice has come from the same sources before, however, and it is only notable now for what seems to be the increased sincerity and conviction that characterize it. What is really novel and impressive, however, is the fact that in this instance, perhaps for the first time in the history of strikes among laborers with their hands, these appeals of the leaders have been carefully heeded by practically every man connected with the movement. The result has been an almost complete absence of the disorder and bloodshed which every one considered inevitable when the strike began, and public sympathy with the grievances of the miners has not been changed to indignation against them by deeds of violence. This wise obedience to wise commands is in strange contrast with the assertions of fanatical prohibitionists that the United States is becoming a nation of drunkards. The teetotalers raise their hands in horror and despair because they have failed to convince the average man that drinking, in itself, is wicked, the average man finding no warrant for such a view in Scripture, conscience, or experience. But, though the teetotalers have not been able to prove a false statement, preachers of a different sort have at last, and in great and ever-increasing measure effectually established the true one, that intemperance is moral, commercial, and industrial suicide. Athletes admitted long ago that the drinking man could not win races or fights from men who did not drink. For a while they joined the lists of complete abstainers, but now their tendency is to relax the rule. In the professions there has been the same yielding of assent to practical argument based on facts, and drunken lawyers, doctors, and even clergymen, once common or not unknown, are no longer to be found. Now the trades, from coal mining up and down, have more than begun to heed the long-neglected lesson. So the world gets better and saner with every minute that passes.

—Almost every day of late there has come news of concessions and monopolies of one kind or another granted to foreign corporations by the Venezuelan authorities. Simple-minded persons of a genial, sunny disposition will interpret these reports as indicating progress in Venezuela and the development of the country's vast resources. Well, they do indicate those things, but even more clearly do they indicate that there is soon to be a change of administration down there, that much doubt is felt as to what General or doctor will be elected President, and that hay can best be made while the sun shines. See?

—A rival for the famous sun-do-move man, JASPER, has made his appearance at Savageville, Va., in the person of W. W. WILSON. He, like his predecessor in this field, is a colored preacher of the Methodist persuasion, but, unlike the Rev. JOHN, he talks good English and is a person of some little education. His astronomical views were developed at length in a recent sermon and were received as unanswerable by most of his numerous colored auditors, while several white listeners willingly admitted that the preacher's conclusions were drawn with logic and force from his premises. The major premise, of course, was the infallibility of every word in Scripture, literally interpreted, and the minor premise was a collection of Scripture passages incompatible with the Copernican theory. One report of the sermon says that Mr. WILSON took as his text the verse in which JOSHUA'S halting of the sun is recorded, and in the course of the discourse he gave quotation after quotation which convinced him that the inspired writers regarded the earth as the centre of the universe. Especial reliance was placed on a passage which speaks of the winds blowing from the four corners of the earth, and in discussing it he vehemently defied his hearers to say when they ever heard of a round ball that had one corner, much less four. All this goes to show that Mr. WILSON has got hold of one-half of a somewhat important truth.

PERSONAL.

—Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON CUSTIS LEE, son of Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, has presented to Washington and Lee University, the ancient seat of learning at Lexington, Va., of which he is President, two portraits as valuable, perhaps, as any two in America. One of them is a picture of WASHINGTON, the other of LAFAYETTE, and both are the work of the distinguished Maryland painter, CHARLES WILLSON PEALE. Gen. LEE is a great-grandson of MARTHA WASHINGTON, and the pictures came to him by direct inheritance. They formerly hung upon the walls of Mount Vernon, and were taken thence to Arlington. Just before the latter estate fell into the hands of the Union troops these portraits were hastily removed from their frames, and they were kept in careful concealment until the rebellion was over. The picture of WASHINGTON shows him as a young man, not yet burdened with the glory and care of commanding the Continental troops. When he sat for it he was a Colonel in the Colonial forces of Virginia, and the picture shows him in the uniform of that service. It is of especial interest from the fact that almost every other in existence presents the first President as he looked in old age, not as he was when, in full maturity, he undertook the liberation and defense of a Nation. WASHINGTON gave the university its first important gift—100 shares of stock in the James River Canal Company—and this adds another to the many reasons why Gen. LEE'S gift will be valued far beyond its considerable artistic worth.

—A "personal" paragraph without a name in it would hardly do. Except for that fact—in spite of it, perhaps—there would be amusement in testing the question whether readers would find any lack of the personal element in a paragraph which, while naming no names, should expatiate on the existence of yachtsmen whose idea of yachting is that it consists in varying the monotony of attending 5 o'clock teas on shore by occasionally giving 5 o'clock teas on the deck of a small vessel. But such a paragraph would be unkind, worse than that, malicious, and it shall not be written. Anyhow, the yachtsman is not—necessarily—a sailor man.

—There is a swindle well known in England and on the Continent as "the Spanish prisoner fraud." It has hitherto not been attempted in this country, probably because victims were abundant enough in Europe to satisfy the rascals who worked that particular game. It has been exposed time and again in Mr. LABOUCHERE'S Truth, and occasionally in other London papers, and apparently these articles have at last put the European gudgeon on his guard. At any rate, The Boston Transcript records an instance in which the scheme was recently tried in Wolfeborough, N. H. The man selected to be the victim was ISAAC C. THOMPSON, a moderately wealthy resident of that town. In April last he received from Spain a letter purporting to be signed by one ALFRED DIAS, an ex-Secretary of Gen. WEYLER. DIAS wrote that he had offended WEYLER and had been forced to flee to London. With him, the letter said, he took £35,000, and had deposited it in "the London Bank." To explain the telling of this interesting tale to Mr. THOMPSON, DIAS wrote that he had married CAROLINE THOMPSON, a distant relative of the New Hampshire man, and for that reason appealed to him for assistance in turning over to the loving CAROLINE such part of the £35,000 as Mr. THOMPSON did not care to keep as compensation for his trouble—and a slight advance to be used in legal proceedings connected with recovering the treasure. DIAS could not do the work himself, he wrote, because, after depositing the money in London, he had incautiously paid a visit to Spain, had been arrested in connection with the WEYLER trouble, was now languishing in jail, and didn't know when he should get out, if ever. The "Spanish prisoner fraud" was unknown in Wolfeborough, but Mr. THOMPSON had never heard of a relative named CAROLINE, and, instead of sending $462 to a given address in Spain, as requested, he wrote for further information. DIAS replied at great length, and varied his request to one for $300, with which to send his daughter and the chaplain of the prison to America. This eliciting nothing, there then came a letter, nominally from the chaplain, saying that DIAS had died, leaving by will one-fourth of the £35,000 to Mr. THOMPSON. A copy of the will was inclosed, and again money for legal expenses was demanded. The amusing part of the case is the fact that Mr. THOMPSON is not quite sure that there is no legacy, and is worrying himself thin in his uncertainty whether to risk making the advance or not.

CURRENT NOTES.

The people of Montreal, Canada, are much agitated over a report that their Fire Committee has generously agreed to pay $8,000 for a fire engine, including freight and duty, when the same engines delivered in this city do not cost over $5,000.

* * *

Capt. Edmund R. Cocke, whom the Populists of Virginia have nominated for Lieutenant Governor, in the hope that the Democratic State Convention will indorse and accept him, was their party's candidate for Governor at the last election, four years ago.

* * *

The famous old windmill at Nantucket was put up at auction the other day and was bought by the town Historical Society for $885. One private speculator bid against the society and ran up the price with little sympathy from the townsmen. The mill was built in 1747.

* * *

It is said that Judge Benjamin R. Sheldon, who died recently in Rockford, Ill., bequeathed $100,000 to Williams College, Massachusetts, besides $10,000 each to the Rockford and Freeport (Ill.) Young Men's Christian Associations. His estate is appraised at a little over $2,000,000.

* * *

The Maryland Prohibitionists have nominated James W. Frizzell of Baltimore for State Controller and Richard T. Turner, Jr., of Kent County for Clerk of the State Court of Appeals. An addendum to their State platform indorses woman suffrage, and in fact declares that the right should rest on no circumstance of race, color, sex, or nationality.

* * *

The Transportation Committee of the Board of Trade of Louisville, Ky., is arranging for a business men's excursion through the South during the early Fall. The idea is to get a large representation of Louisville manufacturers and business men and make the trip to the leading cities of the Southern States, with the object of observing the state of business there and picking up new ideas.

* * *

Judge John H. Reagan of Texas, who is now a very old man, is once more casting a longing eye on a seat in the United States Senate, to the surprise of his friends and the displeasure of some of them. He is a free-silver man. He says he is opposed to unlawful trusts, and would regulate monopolies, and he thinks his twenty years of experience in Congress, coupled with his experience in the Confederate and State Governments, would enable him to be of real service to the people of his State and the Nation. Everybody concedes his honesty and ability, but many Texans think he has had enough.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

The First Question.

From The Chicago News.

It is reported that an extra session of the Legislature will be called in the Fall. What is it Mr. Yerkes wants now?

Our Police Management.

From The Washington Post.

There is not an intelligent village in the country that would tolerate such ridiculous police mismanagement as obtains in New York.

Swimmers Drown.

From The Poughkeepsie Eagle.

For every man or boy drowned because he could not swim there are at least ten drowned because they could. The risk of drowning is increased tenfold by learning to swim.

The Free-Silver Talker.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

An Iowa paper remarks that the average free-silver orator does not use more than 1,000 of the 250,000 words in the English language. He also uses but one idea, and that isn't so.

Can't Bamboozle Him.

From The Okolona (Ark.) Messenger.

We believe that all this talk about so much gold being discovered in Alaska is a common goldbug lie, hatched up and circulated for the purpose of detracting the attention of the people from the silver question.

No Sidewalk Needed.

From The Chicago Post.

It seems a waste of money to build a sidewalk to that unlicensed saloon just out of Evanston. Experience has demonstrated that Evanstonians will get to it anyway. If it were a church the sidewalk, of course, would be a necessity.

Who Said "Push Things"?

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Abraham Lincoln. In the closing campaign about Petersburg, Va., Gen. Grant telegraphed Mr. Lincoln at City Point that Sheridan thought Lee could be bagged if things were pushed. Instantly the President wrote and sent this dispatch:

"Push things."—A. Lincoln.
And things were "pushed."

Visitors Should Be Considerate.

From The Rochester Post-Express.

It is stated that hereafter there will be "professional guides" to escort visitors about the Capitol at Albany. It is to be hoped that no visitor will be so unfeeling as to ask one of these professionals to explain what has been done with the $23,000,000 which thus far has been spent upon the building. It isn't right to overwork a guide.

Concerning Calfskins and Hides.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a pity if the honorable Secretary of the Treasury cannot have an assistant with enough common knowledge or common sense—either would suffice—to perceive the distinction between a hide or skin of an animal and a piece of tanned leather, which falls visibly far short of being a skin, or even of serving for a skin. A calf without a hair, or an epidermis, or a superficial nerve, or blood vessel, or gland, or an underlining, or, in short, without anything but a leather jacket laid on its raw flesh, could not be said to have a skin. "Hides" contain all these elements. VIDI.

NUGGETS.

A Nice Distinction.

"Rushem is dealing in mining securities, isn't he?"

"Well, stocks is the better word."—Chicago Journal.

Only a Hint.

Mr. Gotrox—What would you expect me to do for my daughter if you married her?

Georgie Goodthing (slightly embarrassed)—You—er—wouldn't be willing to die for her, would you?—Judge.

Gentle Reproof.

"Just think of how fond the old lady is of going to a funeral, and how few there have been."

"I know it. It's gotten so now that whenever she meets a man over seventy she looks at him reproachfully."—Judge.

Answers Itself.

The August magazines are very exciting. They contain advertisements of several dozen kinds of bicycle saddles and a few hundred lamps, all the best and each better than the other. Now, who says we have no native literature?—Rome (Ga.) Commercial.

Extreme Vigilance.

"Tell you what it is," said the returned tourist, "you can't be too careful in Europe."

"Why?"

"In St. Petersburg my wife remarked to a friend that she'd give me a good blowing up when she met me, and they arrested her for a Nihilist."—Philadelphia North American.

The Lips of the Poets.

Some time ago some one asserted that all poets had thick lower lips. Whereupon every one with poetic aspirations flew at once to his mirror and examined his nether lip with sage solicitude. I do not take such generalizations as these very seriously, but it does so happen that all the poets, living or dead, whose faces I recall, have thick lower lips.—The Critic.

A MAIDEN'S PROTEST.

From The Denver Evening Post.

I'd like to kill the sinner who discovered electricity,
And relegated to the past the kerosenish flame,
Who robbed us of the pleasures, aye, the heavenly felicity,
Which once were golden features of the lovely sparkling game.
I'd like to pull his fiendish ears until he yelled in agony—
And incidentally I'll say the same thing would my beau—
All loyal lovers are with him in bitterest antagony,
Because his light cannot be turned
Away
down
low.
When kerosene was in its prime we'd sit with due propriety
Until the other folks had climbed the stairway for the night,
Then lovingly each would enjoy the other's sweet society
Beneath the old lamp's half-suppressed and dim religious light.
But now that incandescent thing in fiendish triumph stares at us
From early in the night until it's time for him to go—
Just winks its bright electric eye maliciously and glares at us,
Because it knows it can't be turned
Away
down
low.
Were I Queen of America I'd make of it a felony
To burn an incandescent light—myself would frame the law—
And if the people kicked I'll tell them all to go to Helena,
Which is located, I believe, 'way down in Arkansaw.
I'd re-establish kerosene in every community,
And all the boys and all the girls would bless my name, I know,
For giving them the coveted and longed-for opportunity
To do their sparking with the light
Away
down

CZAR TOASTS THE KAISER

Compliments Concerning the Maintenance of Peace at the St. Petersburg Banquet.

WILLIAM'S WORDS IN RUSSIAN

Pledges His Support to Nicholas Against Any Attempt to Break the Peace—Reception of the German Guests in the Capital.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 8.—At the state banquet given by the Russian Emperor and Empress to Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria last night, Emperor Nicholas, toasting his imperial guests, said:

"The presence of your Majesties among us causes me very lively satisfaction. I desire sincerely to thank you for the visit, which is a fresh manifestation of the traditional bonds uniting us and the good relations so happily established between our two neighboring empires. It is, at the same time, a precious guarantee of the maintenance of the general peace, which forms the object of our constant efforts and our most fervent wishes. I drink to the health of the Emperor—King William, and the Empress—Queen Augusta Victoria, and to the health of all the members of their august family."

Emperor William, shortly afterward, raised his glass to his host, and said:

"I thank your Majesties with a warm heart, speaking also in the name of the Empress, for the cordial and magnificent reception you have accorded us, and for the gracious words with which your Majesty has so affectionately welcomed us. Especially desire to lay at the feet of your Majesty my most sincere and most grateful thanks for the renewed mark of distinction which comes as such a surprise to me. I mean the enrollment of myself in your Majesty's glorious navy. This is an especial honor, which I am able to appreciate to its full extent, and an honor which at the same time confers a particular distinction upon my own navy. It is a fresh proof of the continuance of our traditional intimate relations founded upon the unshakable basis of your Majesty's unalterable resolution to keep your people in peace in the future, as in the past. It finds in me also the gladdest echo. Thus we will pursue the same paths and strive unitedly, under the blessing of peace, to guide the intellectual development of our peoples. I can, with full confidence, lay this promise anew in the hands of your Majesty; and I know I have the support of my whole people in doing so; that I stand by your Majesty's side with my whole strength in this great work of preserving the peace of the nations; and I will give your Majesty my strongest support, against any one who may attempt to disturb or to break this peace. I drink to the welfare of your Majesties."

The sentence in which Emperor William pledged Emperor Nicholas his support against any attempt to break the peace of the nations was spoken in Russian.

The whole city and the ships lying in the Neva have been splendidly decorated with flags and flowers to-day, and the streets have been crowded, although the sky is overcast.

Emperor William and the Empress arrived at the landing stage at 11 A. M., where the municipal authorities presented them with bread and salt on specially constructed dishes as tokens of the hospitality of the city. With the Petrowsky Regiment as a guard of honor, they visited the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, and placed a wreath upon the tomb of Alexander III. Everywhere they were greeted with tremendous cheering.

Subsequently they opened the new wing of the German Alexander Hospital from which they proceeded to the Winter Palace. During the afternoon Emperor William received visits from the Ambassadors, and returned them.

THE JERSEY MOSQUITO.

State Entomologist Has Studied All Kinds and Considers His Own the Worst.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 7.—The plague of mosquitoes that has been torturing New Jersey ever since the July rains has brought a flood of letters to Prof. John B. Smith, the State Entomologist, who has his laboratory in the State Experiment Building in this city. The letter writers beg the professor to devise some means of ridding the State of the pest. While Prof. Smith has made a careful study of the insect he is unable to gratify these requests.

"Yes, I have made a careful study of the mosquito," he said at his laboratory to-day, "and am still unable to discover any way to exterminate it. The rains have swelled the ranks of the insects enormously. The spawn of a single mosquito will develop into one hundred more mosquitoes in a short time, and you may compile mosquito vital statistics for yourself on this basis."

While it is common to speak of the insect in the masculine gender, it is a mistake. The male is an inoffensive creature, and, like the bee, lives on honey. It is the female that buzzes around your ear, then alights on you and gets in her fine work. Blame the female for your loss of sleep and blood, but don't berate her consort." Prof. Smith opened a box in which he had several specimens of the New Jersey mosquito and showed the delicate weapon of the female which causes so much misery.

"In answer," went on the Professor, "that I would confer a great benefit upon suffering mankind if I could annihilate the whole race, but that is beyond my power. I find that bicyclists suffer the most from the insects, but that is partly their own fault. They wear thin stockings and give the birds an excellent chance to get at their cuticles. The insect, being a knowing creature, also selects the back of the wheelman as a good vantage point, for the rider is unable to guard that spot while on his wheel. The mosquito's nipper touches the spot and the frantic cyclist generally takes a 'header' in his agony.

"Sometimes a whole colony of mosquitoes will take a fancy to a cycler, and woe betide him. The present Summer has not been exactly an ideal one for wheelmen, but it has been for mosquitoes, especially of the New Jersey breed. If the bicycler thinks he can escape the pests by scorching he is mistaken. The mosquitoes will seize the opportunity for rapid transit as well as enjoy a ride perched at different points of the rider's anatomy.

"The habits of the New Jersey bird are very peculiar. In other States the mosquito acts in a business-like way—takes one sip and goes about her business. But our species are much different. They will give a musical performance by way of introduction, then hover about some unreachable spot and give their final jab, and there will be a large lump there in a few minutes. I have studied them all, and find the New Jersey specimen by far the most interesting."

BABE SMOTHERED IN BED.

Mrs. Lena Rosenberg of 107 Hester Street placed her sleeping babe in the bed at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, covered its face with netting, and went out to scrub the hall. Shortly after her husband, Morris Rosenberg, went into the apartments with a couple of friends, and seeing a pillow lying on the floor threw it carelessly on to the bed, not noticing that his little daughter was there.

Two hours later Mrs. Rosenberg came in, and asked where the baby was. Her husband replied that he thought the child had been taken into the apartments of a neighbor. The mother went there, and not finding the child, returned to her room, and under the pillow she found the child still warm but dead. She uttered a scream, seized the child in her arms, and ran to the office of Dr. Elmonson, at 165 Henry Street, but the doctor, after working over the child for an hour, was forced to pronounce life extinct. The father was half crazed by the affair. The Coroner was notified.

Fainted While Looking for Work.

David Tilford, a steamfitter of 357 West Twenty-fifth Street, started from his home yesterday morning to look for work. He went from place to place until he fainted in front of the house at 14 West Sixteenth Street. In falling he cut his scalp. A policeman thought the man was drunk, and called the patrol wagon. Suddenly a young woman, leading a little girl by the hand, burst through the crowd. The child reached the prostrate form, and knelt by it crying "Papa; poor papa!" The woman fainted at the sight. She proved to be Tilford's wife. The patrol wagon was sent back, and the injured man was sent to the New York Hospital. The wife followed, and pleaded so hard that she was allowed to take her husband home.

SIGNS OF A REVOLT.

If It Occurs in Tammany the Citizens' Union Is Likely to Gain Many Votes.

The Citizens' Union may be a large gainer of votes by what is generally thought to be a recent sharp move on the part of Tammany Hall. This will be definitely decided upon, it is supposed, when the Progressive Democratic League holds its monthly meeting next Sunday.

The Progressive Democratic League is and has been for some time a thorn in the flesh for the Fourteenth Street organization. With their strength an unknown quantity, it has crept into the calculations for the future with persistency.

In addition, it has on its rolls such men as J. F. Durlacher, and at the present time that young man is certainly not on good terms with John C. Sheehan.

The headquarters of the League until Aug. 1 were at the Hotel Bartholdi, but at that time they were notified that some one else had secured the rooms by offering much more rent than the League had paid. Therefore they had to get out, and they did so wondering who had made them homeless, and investigation has convinced them it is Tammany.

Upon the rolls of the League there has been added in times past the names of James W. Oliver and ex-Alderman William Walker. These men and others now in the League are for Tammany, and it was their mission to bring the League within the fold. Failing in this, they were to encourage disruption and discontent to the end that any political effectiveness might be checkmated.

Securing the headquarters at the Bartholdi is considered by some of the members of the League as one of the means to the desired end, but they say now that such underhand business will go no further. Next Sunday will settle it, and if it is found that Tammany has worked secretly against them, there will be revolt, and many will swing over to the Citizens' Union.

J. F. Durlacher was at Manhattan Beach yesterday, as was James Oliver. Mr. Durlacher is incensed at the recent move, and blames Mr. Oliver for it. Therefore, he was looking for him with the intention of giving him, as he expressed it, "a piece of his mind." They did not meet.

BLISS AS A CANDIDATE.

Discussed by Politicians Who Journeyed to Manhattan Beach.

Cornelius N. Bliss as a candidate for Mayor of Greater New York was a fruitful source of discussion by the small number of politicians who made a pilgrimage to the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach yesterday.

Neither Senator Platt nor Chairman Quigg who received the pilgrims would speak of it for publication. However, the general drift of the talk appeared to be that it might be the one thing to combine the warring factions, and anybody that can do it will be most welcome.

John Sabine Smith, who is an organization man with a reservation, went down at night, but did not call on Senator Platt. He appeared enthusiastic over the Secretary's candidacy, and said "it will be just the thing to combine the party again."

In line with this talk it was whispered that some time this coming week Congressman Quigg will go to Lake Champlain and discuss the matter with the President. It was ever hazarded that he will ask the President to urge upon Mr. Bliss the necessity for hurling himself into the breach.

Brooklyn Candidates on City Ballots.

The names of sixty-one Brooklyn candidates will be printed on the ballots for the Greater New York elections this Fall. There is a Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals and a Justice of the Supreme Court in this judicial district in place of Justice Bartlett; a Mayor, Controller, and President of the Council, a President of the borough, nine members of the Council, twenty-one Aldermen, twenty-one Assemblymen, and the four county officers, Sheriff, County Clerk, Register, and County Treasurer.

Although little has been said so far concerning the candidates for the Municipal Courts, great activity prevails in the different districts in Brooklyn, and there are already many candidates.

To Boom Justice Gaynor.

A movement is on foot in Brooklyn within the silver wing of the Democratic Party to create a Mayoralty boom for Justice William J. Gaynor. The boom has been quietly nursed for some time and will make its début at the Clarendon Hotel in Brooklyn to-morrow night. Such leading silverites as Dr. T. L. Fogarty, E. V. Brewster, Henry Nicoll, and J. T. McKechnie will engineer it and wind up the local machinery. Dr. Fogarty will preside at the meeting. The silverites say that if it becomes inexpedient to nominate Justice Gaynor, some one else of equal prominence will do.

"FORT FRAYNE" DRAMATIZED.

Capt. King's Novel to be Produced Soon in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The Schiller Theatre has completed all its arrangements, and will put in a dramatic stock company for the Fall and Winter to produce new plays. It will open in September with a dramatization of Capt. Charles King's novel, "Fort Frayne." Two other plays have been accepted, and part of the company decided upon.

In shaping "Fort Frayne" for stage use Capt. King has had the assistance of Mrs. Sutherland, dramatic critic of The Boston Journal, and Mrs. Sheridan Frye. Mrs. Frye is known as an accomplished actress and a woman of considerable literary talent. Under her maiden name, Emma Sheridan, she was for a long time a member of the Lyceum Theatre stock company of New York.

The company will be called for rehearsal on Aug. 17, and will be under the personal direction of the authors.

His Wife Charges Abandonment.

Albert Wider, twenty-two years old, who said he was an actor and at one time performed in the Sarah Bernhardt company, was held in $300 bail for further examination at Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of abandonment made by his wife, Mamie, living at 380 Second Avenue, who said he had not given her any money for months. He said in reply that he was an actor out of a position. The hearing will take place to-day.

RAINES LAW IN TENDERLOIN.

Police Enforce It, and Lodge a Number of Violators in Cells.

The police of the Tenderloin district sallied forth last night to uphold the dignity of the Raines law.

Violators of the act were seized and cast into the cells. They were:

John Higgins, waiter at Michael McLaughlin's place, 135 Seventh Avenue; Thomas Zabel, partner of Emma Wagner's hotel, 431 Seventh Avenue; Tony Blas, waiter in Annie Lacey's, 283 Seventh Avenue; Denis Luhrs, Knickerbocker Hotel, 685 Sixth Avenue; Gustave Gustaveson, Charles Ahern's hotel, Sixth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street; Saul Rohrs, colored, "Jimmie" McGoldrick's hotel, 401 Seventh Avenue; August Wullns, in J. Marty's hotel, 47 West Twenty-fourth Street; George Graham, Grogan's Clubhouse, Thirty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue; Lewis Winters, United Friends' Pleasure Association, 1,451 Broadway. The total number of arrests was thirty-nine, as against nineteen on the previous Sunday.

MAN KILLED AT DUBOIS, PENN.

Suspicion that He Did Not Die a Voluntary Death.

DUBOIS, Penn., Aug. 8.—Dwight Wilson, formerly of Aurora, N. Y., died from the effects of a gunshot wound late last night, and there is a suspicion that he was murdered.

Two weeks ago Wilson made his home with a man and woman at Rathmel, near here. Last night the three were at Reynoldsville, and returned home early. At a late hour a physician was called to attend Wilson and found him lying in front of the house, with a bullet hole in his head and a gun by his side.

The couple he lived with say he shot himself. An inquest is being held.

Unknown Man Drowned.

An unknown man, apparently fifty years old, fell overboard from the dock at the foot of West Twenty-ninth Street, early yesterday morning, and was drowned.

THE POPE AND MERRITT

Made the Subject of a Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Frank Rogers Morse.

FORMER IS FALLIBLE, HE SAYS

Sarcastic in His References to Stephen Merritt as a Modern Worker of Miracles and His Heavenly Telephone.

"Gifts, the Pope of Rome, and Stephen Merritt" was the subject of the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Frank Rogers Morse, associate pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday morning.

"I have a question to ask," he said. "Since the time of Christ and His Apostles has God ever bestowed upon man miraculous gifts or upon church, or a church, supernatural prerogatives? If so, where is the evidence? Has He put into the Bible a statement or an intimation that, after the apostolic era, He would transfer His divine power to human hands? If so, in what part of the Scripture record is it found?

"Now, it is claimed for the Pope of Rome that he is the vicegerent of Jesus Christ; that he is the successor of Peter; that he is the head of the Church; that he has the power to grant indulgences and remit sins; that he is infallible; that it is given to him to control conscience and deny private judgments; that it is his prerogative to shape policies for the affairs of nations; that it is his unquestioned right to hold in his puny hand the heartstrings of millions of human beings, to tell them what to do and what not to do, and to declare that obedience to his edicts is approval and disobedience is damnation.

"Is all this taught in the Bible and approved by the Bible? Where do you find it? Have you studied ethics? Where in the treatise did you find a statement which indorses the possession of such power? Religion and ethics agree. God will not violate a moral principle in bestowing spiritual gifts. He would not and could not so endow one man with spiritual power that he would be led to pervert his moral economy. There would be conflict, and it would result in universal disaster. God cannot contradict Himself. We say, then, the claim of the Papist to-day is as groundless as it is wicked; as insane as it is antibiblical; as bold as it is false. In the face of a Christian civilization it is an impertinence as shocking as it is unprecedented.

Pities the Pope.

"Poorold man—as fallible and weak as you are—trembling on the verge of the grave; with some brains and culture, but in his assumptions God-defying and God-blaspheming. I hope at the last the dear Lord will say, 'Father, forgive him, for he knew not what he did.'

Dr. Morse then declared that he could not be silent in the face of such "monstrous pretensions." He said that Romanism as a system was "dehumanizing, soul-killing, and-God-dishonoring."

He then said: "No Pope, no Archbishop, no priest can claim any gift from God which you or I cannot possess."

Dr. Morse then turned his attention to Stephen Merritt. He said: "Here is the self-designated theosophist with his professedly scientific method and strutting about as if his head held all the erudition of the ages, and believing that he has a gift which is a passport to the profoundest secrets in creation. He claims to have established telephonic communication between earth and what he calls heaven; that he has a telephone at the attention and thoughts of the being whom he calls God.

"The claims of this empty-headed sentimentalist are as silly as they are preposterous. While his reason runs away with his fancy—the race is only a short one—he is as ignorant of the Bible as a Mongolian."

Dr. Morse then spoke of "the ways of the mind curist, and added: "And now comes the miracle worker. In these very recent years men have appeared claiming to perform cures upon diseased and dying people, which must be classed with miracles.

Miraculous Cures.

"It is claimed that the hopelessly lame have been made to walk, and the hopelessly blind to see; that lunatic asylums have been invaded by prayer and thrown open by faith, and that the inmates have been restored to normality of mental condition and sent on their way rejoicing; that consumptives, tremulous on the brink of the grave, have been snatched from the jaws of death. All these wonderful things, it is claimed, have been done by the Holy Spirit through human instrumentality. That is, God has in this closing century distinguished some of His children by imparting to them the gift of healing, and miracles have been wrought through them.

"Here is a man, no doubt a good man, who appears among us and poses in the newspapers of this city as a miracle-worker. That is to say, Stephen Merritt claims in a statement recently published in a New York journal that the power given by God to His Son, and afterward to some of the Apostles, has been given to him, whereby he, as an instrumentality, has been able to open lunatic asylums and to cause the unfortunates to be clothed in their right minds. Are we ready to justify this extraordinary claim?

"Is it true that miracles have been wrought? Let us grant that they were. What is the argument that is put into the mouth of the skeptic? It is this: Jesus Christ was only a man, for what he did was done by Paul, and is done to-day by Stephen Merritt, and will be done by others in the future."

In closing, Dr. Morse asked if any one could be made to believe that God was establishing syndicates for the working of miracles.

ONE LAW FOR ALL.

Men and Women Should Be Treated Alike, Says Dr. De Costa.

The Rev. Dr. B. F. De Costa preached yesterday morning at the Church of St. John the Evangelist from the text, "Ye shall have one manner of law."

From the earliest ages, Dr. De Costa said, it has been the theory of all systems of law that there should be one law for all—the theory, but not the practice. He referred to the "lords of creation" as a privileged class, and said it was about time they should be "knocked down from their high place," and put in their proper position.

He said further that in the matter of a "double standard" in law there is to-day no country in which such remarkable exhibitions are being given to-day as there are in our own country. We are leading the way along a dangerous road, with one law for the rich and another for the poor, one standard for men and another for women.

"Men of wealth and influence may assemble daily in palatial places and engage in games of chance, for a large part of the trade of the present day consists of games of chance. They will gamble in the very food we eat. But the poor man who wishes to do the same thing must seek some secluded corner or the back room of a cigar store. Wall Street is made up of policy playing, which is just as bad and as dangerous as the game that takes 10 cents from the poor man on a Saturday night. The idea follows that it is different when done by the rich.

"Only the other day the Commonwealth's Attorney in Louisville said he held it proper for a man to take the law into his own hands, and to slay the man who had violated his family honor, and that it was quite impossible in the South and West to obtain a verdict against a man for so killing another. On the other hand, in the case of a woman taking the life of another woman, he said the situation was very different, and he did not know but that a verdict might be obtained against such a woman. The woman who does such a thing would be socially ostracized by her own sex, while the man would be applauded and his action indorsed. A leading attorney in Kentucky has said, indeed, that both should be acquitted as innocent. Can you conceive it to be true that a man has a right to kill and that a woman has no such right?

"It may soon come to pass that a rich man will have a right to kill, and a poor man will not. This offense against the home, against all the laws of inheritance, must be made a crime in law, so that the destroyer of family honor shall be on a par with murderers and robbers.

"The pursuit of women who are outcasts by the police and officials, even by the officers of some reform societies, brings to mind the scene when those men in Jerusalem brought before the Master the guilty woman whom they wished to stone to death. It recalls the stunning rebuke which He administered. The woman's partner in crime must receive the same punishment as she gets. There should be a revival in interest among all who value the purity of our homes. Women should stand by women, instead of trampling upon them. They should demand the same purity in man that man demands of woman."

The preacher concluded with a plea for an immediate agitation to bring about the enactment of a law which will make the violation of the sanctity of the home a crime, and which will punish the man and the woman alike.

LABOR'S MILLION-DOLLAR NEED.

The Rev. George Whitefield Mead Says It Is a Palatial Church.

The Rev. George Whitefield Mead, assistant pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, preached yesterday morning on "Labor's Million-Dollar Need." Among other things, he said:

"A need to-day that makes earnest appeal is work for men. And the men for whom we most need to work, because they have been reached the least, and for other reasons, are the wage-earning and artisan classes.

"It has been estimated that not more than 8 per cent. of the artisan classes in our country attend church. The fact of the separation of the laboring masses from the church has become proverbial. And the sad thing about this separation is that chasm is growing deeper and broader every day. It is significant, too, that as the laboring classes have become alienated from the church, differences between classes in society have become more marked. Strikes and continued repetition of strikes, involving loss of property, unsettling business, creating distrust, embittering employer and employe, have made the gulf grow larger every day. And our last Presidential election was like the handwriting on the wall, showing the danger of class distinction. I do not like to talk of classes, chasms in society, but the recognition of a disease is the first step toward its cure.

"Church services have not been adapted for the most part to the temperament of the laboring man. Music, preaching, and ritual have been planned with aesthetic appeal to reach the more cultured. Rented pews, too, have played their part in keeping wage-earners from the church."

The preacher then went on to discuss the desire for diversion on the part of the laboring masses due to the monotony of daily toil. He pointed out that the church must meet the social, physical, and material wants of the laboring man, as well as the spiritual.

"To this end," said the preacher, "I plead for a million-dollar palace of religion in the interests of the toiling masses. Let us come to them with somewhat of the nobleness with which the college and university come to the student, and with somewhat of the liberality that the endowed churches of the city come to the rich."

Spiritual Curiosity Rebuked.

The pulpit of the De Kalb Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, of which the Rev. Alonzo Blake, S. T. D., is pastor, was occupied yesterday morning by the Rev. W. P. Mackay, pastor of the Reformed Episcopal Church of the Holy Spirit, East New York. Mr. Mackay took as his theme, "Following Christ," and his text was John xxi., 22, "Follow thou me." After showing that no man can really follow Christ until he is regenerated, the preacher said the great trouble with some people is their curiosity about the spiritual condition of others, forgetful that we are not to sit in judgment on the state of our fellow-creature's soul.

Services in the Open Air.

In the Central Metropolitan Temple, Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, yesterday the Rev. D. C. Hearn preached in the morning. In the afternoon there were camp meeting services, conducted by P. W. Radcliffe. The services were held on the steps of the church, and drew a large crowd in the street and many strangers to the church. The members of Mr. Radcliffe's Bible class sang old-time camp meeting songs. Mrs. A. W. Newton addressed the Epworth League in the evening, and the Rev. Dr. Hearn preached.

No Short Cuts to Great Prizes.

Services were held last night at the Church of the Strangers, under the auspices of the Young People's Christian Endeavor. The old edifice at Mercer and Eighth Streets was well filled. G. B. Bemis spoke on "Success." The secret of it, he said, was obedience to God's laws. He claimed there was no such thing as accidental greatness. There was no royal road to a great life any more than there was a royal road to knowledge or to anything else worth having. There were no short cuts to great prizes.

The Sing Sing Camp Meeting.

At the Sing Sing camp meeting yesterday the services at the circle began in the morning with a love feast, which was led by the Rev. Thomas Harrison, the "Boy Preacher." The Rev. George Adams of Northport preached at 10:30. Bishop Newman addressed a large audience in the afternoon, and Lewis Johnson, a Brooklyn local preacher, spoke in the evening.

RAN AWAY FROM RED LIGHTS.

Mrs. Mary Burnett's Team Overturned the Wagon and She Was Severely Injured.

Frightened by red lights left by street paving contractors to mark danger points, a team driven by Mrs. Mary Burnett ran away on Seventh Avenue last evening, upsetting the rig and injuring the driver seriously and perhaps fatally.

Mrs. Burnett lives at 69 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, and is about sixty years old and very stout, weighing nearly 250 pounds. She is a widow, wealthy, fond of good horses, of which she keeps quite a number for her own use, and is not afraid, on occasion, to handle the reins herself. She was out last evening with a spirited team attached to a two-seated wagon, and had with her three women friends.

Contractors are now at work repaving Seventh Avenue from One Hundred and Fifteenth Street as far as One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and at night a line of red lanterns shows for many blocks along the street the places where part of the paving has been torn up and barricades raised to keep off drivers. Turning into the avenue at One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street to come down toward her home about 8:15 o'clock, the team suddenly became alarmed and started to run away.

Finding she couldn't hold them, Mrs. Burnett tried to turn them into the fence that surrounds the car yards of the elevated railway between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. When the wheel struck the curb the wagon was overturned and all four occupants were thrown cut. Mrs. Burnett was underneath, and, the rest falling on top of her, she suffered most.

An ambulance was called from the Manhattan Hospital and it was found that Mrs. Burnett's left hip was broken, she had several severe scalp wounds, and internal injuries. The other three women escaped with slight bruises. They refused to give their names.

Mrs. Burnett was taken to her home in the ambulance and the others left the scene in a carriage that had been called. The team was caught a little further down the street, but the wagon was completely wrecked.

THE DANIELS FARM MURDER.

Men Who Killed Marcus Nichols Believed to Have Been Seen in Lyons.

LYONS, N. Y., Aug. 8.—It is believed that Charles A. Boinal, alias Mason, alias Smith, and David Weeks, who are wanted for the murder of Marcus Nichols at Daniels Farm, Conn., July 20, were seen here this morning around the railroad yards.

The police were notified, but the men disappeared, probably catching a freight train.

It is said the man thought to be Boinal tallied perfectly with the description sent out, even to the shrugging shoulders. The mustache, however, is gone.

THE JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA.

Closing of the Session and Election of Officers.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 8.—The Jewish Chautauqua, after being in session fourteen days, came to an end to-day. The session to-day was devoted to hearing the reports read, after which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Chancellor—Dr. Berkowitz, Philadelphia; Executive Secretary—Isaac Hassler, Philadelphia; Director of Summer Assembly—Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Philadelphia; Executive Committee—President Dr. Henry Berkowitz; Recording Secretary—Clinton O. Mayer, Philadelphia; Treasurer—Max Herzberg, Philadelphia.

MISHAPS OF BICYCLISTS

Many Accidents in the Metropolitan District, Due to Carelessness and Other Causes.

MISS GRIMM'S JAW BROKEN

Drivers Run Down Wheelwomen and One Pays a Fine of Ten Dollars—A Young Woman, Who Rides Over a Boy, Has to Give Bail—Several Scorchers Captured.

There were many mishaps among the cyclists yesterday; some were painful, some were funny, and some will serve as warnings to be held before the eyes of the young men and young women who try to ride a mile at a two-minute pace. While the accidents were numerous none was fatal, and the scorchers were legion, but only a limited number were captured.

Miss Elizabeth Grimm, twenty-four years of age, of 12 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, fell from her wheel yesterday afternoon at Sedgwick and Van Cortland Avenues, and broke her jaw. She was taken to Fordham Hospital. No one was to blame.

In the Yorkville Court yesterday morning Miss Annie Warrington of 401 West Twenty-second Street complained that she had been chased while riding her wheel by Henry Keiser driving a horse and wagon. She noticed that Keiser's wagon was following her rather closely down Eighth Avenue and increased her speed, but Keiser laid on the lash. She turned into Forty-fourth Street and screamed for help as the horse began to close up on her. At Broadway there were red lights in the road warning riders of obstructions. Miss Warrington just managed to alight in time to save herself and see Policeman Kelley rush into the road and stop the horse. Keiser paid $10 fine.

Frederick Mohr, driver of an ice wagon, of 446 West Thirty-ninth Street was held for examination in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday on the charge of running down Mrs. Clara Cunningham of 513 East Thirty-fourth Street. She was riding her wheel and in the accident had two fingers broken beside suffering from shock. She was unable to appear in court.

Edith Ludike, eighteen years old, of 49 India Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned before Justice Lemon in the Ewen Street Court yesterday for reckless riding. Saturday night while on her bicycle she ran over a boy, Andrew Kelley of Leonard and Frost Streets. She furnished bail for her appearance to-day for examination.

Bicycle Policeman Jones captured four scorchers last night on the Boulevard near Seventy-ninth Street. They were Edward J. Westiwitz of 271 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn; Frank Gallon of 704 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, Charles Carmella of 471 Pearl Street, and John Schnelle of 75 Baxter Street. Their wheels were held as security for their appearance in court to-day.

Fred H. Andrew, cyclist, of 14 West Tenth Street, charged with running down a child on Hudson Street, was discharged yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

James Thomas, twenty-two years old, and his wife Mary, of 227 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, rode a tandem last night without the required light and were arrested. They left the tandem at the East Fifty-first Street Police Station and rode home on the elevated.

For the same offense Henry S. Swellin of 203 West Twenty-sixth Street, and Alfred D'Ambrage of the same address, fell into the clutches of the law.

There were other accidents besides the painful one to Miss Grimm. Some of them were:

James Muese, twenty-two years old, of 267 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, coasted down a hill at Fort Lee, N. J. His thigh is broken and he is at the Manhattan Hospital.

Sylvester Probst, five years old, of 147 West One Hundredth Street, had his thigh broken by being run over by an unknown scorcher.

Arthur McMahon, six years old, of 1,197 First Avenue, played in front of Cyclist Charles Dilorenz of 345 East One Hundred and Fourth Street. His scalp was cut open. No arrest was made.

Maggie White, a seven-year-old girl, while playing in front of her home, at 7 Clark Street, last night, was knocked down by a bicycle ridden by an unknown person. It is thought her skull was fractured. She was attended by a surgeon from St. Vincent's Hospital.

Jane Hewitt, four years old, of 24½ Bright Street, Jersey City, was cut and bruised by a collision with an unknown wheelwoman. Thomas Primmer of 202 Washington Street, Jersey City, wheeled into Trolley Car No. 527 of the Erie Ferry line. He was severely bruised and cut.

OMAHA'S EXPOSITION PLANS.

Trans-Mississippi and International Exhibition to Open Next June—To Show Western Resources.

For two years Omaha has been preparing for its Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, to be open from June till November, next year. Soon, through President McKinley, the invitation is to be issued for the nations of the world to come and view the resources of the great West and to bring specimens of their art and handiwork with them.

The proposition to hold this exposition was brought forward at the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, at its session in Omaha, in 1895, when twenty-four States and Territories west of the great river were represented, and the scheme was there approved. The management of the affair was placed in the hands of a corporation, with a capital of $1,000,000.

Within a radius of 500 miles of Omaha there is a population of about 5,000,000, and with the return of prosperous times in the West the projectors of the enterprise are confidently relying on having an attendance of 2,500,000, and expect large revenues from exhibitors and concessionaires.

Congress has appropriated $200,000 to provide for a Government exhibit and the erection of suitable buildings, and also granted the exposition the privileges of bringing in foreign exhibits free of duty and of striking memorial medals at a United States mint. The Legislature of Nebraska appropriated $100,000 for buildings and exhibits, and Illinois $45,000 for a like purpose. The City of Omaha contributed $30,000. Montana and Utah have made appropriations for exhibits, and other States of the West. it is promised, will not fail to be on hand with their products and evidences of natural wealth and resources when the show opens next Summer.

The exposition site consists of about 200 acres on the north side, and only ten minutes' ride from the heart of the city. There will be six large buildings for general exhibits. These buildings, as planned, will be as follows: Agriculture, Fine Arts, Electricity and Machinery, Mines and Mining, Manufactures and Liberal Arts, and the Spectatorium. The Women's Board will have a woman's building, and Horticultural Hall will not be the least attractive of the exposition features.

The Fine Arts hall will be 246 feet long and 139 feet wide, consisting of two separate domed buildings, connected by a peristyllium, or open court surrounded by colonnades, the galleries all well lighted from the top, and the whole forming an effective architectural feature. Another attractive piece of architecture will be the Administration Arch, the erection of which will be started in the early Spring. The total cost of the main buildings will be about $500,000, and as much more is to be spent in embellishing the grounds.

A PATENTED FLEA CATCHER.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 7.—R. Rhodes, living at Purcell, I. T., has secured a patent on an invention which he believes will make him a fortune. This invention is a flea trap, which, it is said, will attract and catch every one of this slippery species of insect within a radius of twenty feet of the trap. The trap is made of very fine wire netting, and is cut up into small apartments. The fleas are attracted by strongly scented bait, the composition of which is a secret of the inventor. It is said the flea cannot resist the temptation this bait affords.

Well-Known Man's Downfall.

Holmes Agnew, until recently manager of the advertising department of The Illustrated American, was arrested in front of the Marlborough Hotel last night on the charge of vagrancy. He was seen to ask two pedestrians for money, and when approached by a policeman he asked him for a quarter. When taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station he begged pitifully to be released, but the officers had received numerous complaints about him, and he was locked up. Agnew was fairly well dressed and was sober. He gave his address as 25 East Twenty-first Street. Dissipation caused his downfall.

J. C. MAPLE OF TRENTON DEAD.

A Septuagenarian Who Overexerted Himself on His Wheel.

TRENTON, Aug. 8.—Dr. Jacob C. Maple, seventy-three years of age, a wealthy retired dentist of this city, died this evening of heart trouble, caused by overexertion in bicycle riding.

On Thursday last Dr. Maple rode eighty miles. He was taken ill soon after finishing his ride.

DR. ARTHUR S. KENNEDY DEAD.

Undoubtedly Shot Accidentally with His Own Gun—Lived at Auburn.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The body of Dr. Arthur S. Kennedy, aged about fifty-five years, a retired eye and ear and throat specialist, was found this afternoon about four miles north of this city. He left home about 5 o'clock this morning to go hunting.

His death undoubtedly resulted through the accidental discharge of his gun, inflicting a wound just above the knee, from which he had bled to death. When found a handkerchief was sticking to the wound, which apparently had been used to stop the flow of blood.

Dr. Kennedy was the owner of the pacing mare Sarah Ann and other racing stock.

James M. Cassady Dead.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 8.—James M. Cassady, United States Commissioner, and a well-known New Jersey Mason, died to-night at his home in this city, aged seventy-six years.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Converse Hewett.

Mrs. Elizabeth Converse Hewett, widow of Dr. S. C. Hewett of Boston, died Saturday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. F. C. Jarvis of 102 West Ninetieth Street.

Mrs. Hewett was descended on both sides from the oldest New England families, and her father, the Rev. James Converse, who was graduated at Harvard in 1799, was pastor of the Old Orthodox, now Congregationalist Church, at Withersfield, Vt. He was Chaplain of the State Senate. Mrs. Hewett's mother belonged to the Coggswells of Massachusetts. The late Dr. C. Hewett was one of the most prominent physicians of Boston, and was a member of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher's parish. Mrs. Hewett came to New York in 1858, and had resided here ever since.

She was a woman of remarkable intellectual attainments, and her wide scope of learning, her conversational powers, and quick repartee made her the centre of a large circle of friends. She was a member of the Society of 1812 and of the New England Society. She had five children, one of whom, a daughter, died recently. Surviving her are two daughters and two sons, Dr. James D. Hewett, who was a surgeon in the army during the war, and William Wirt Hewett, a lawyer of this city.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and the remains will be temporarily placed in a vault in Kensico Cemetery. Afterward they will be taken for burial in the family plot at Wethersfield, Vt.

The Rev. John J. Tighe.

The Rev. John J. Tighe, rector of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, died yesterday at St. Francis's Hospital from cancer of the stomach. He had been a patient at the hospital since July 2. He was born in Elizabeth, N. J., in October, 1852. He was educated at St. Charles College, Baltimore, and Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J. Mr. Tighe was ordained June 7, 1884. He was first assigned as assistant at the Catholic Protectory, Arlington, but was transferred to Father Kerwin's church, in East Orange. He was afterward curate of the Church of Our Lady of Grace, Hoboken, under Father Corrigan. At the death of Father Schandel, three years ago, he was appointed rector of St. Paul's Church. His efforts toward paying off the debt of this church were very effective. He was considered the most eloquent pulpit orator in the Diocese of Newark. He was a man of liberal views, and last Winter lectured on "American Citizenship," before the Young Men's Christian Association of Hoboken. He also lectured on "Education," in Public School No. 15, Jersey City. The funeral will be under the direction of Bishop Wigger, who was his warm personal friend, but the details have not yet been arranged.

Alexander McIntyre.

Alexander McIntyre, an old merchant of this city, and one of the oldest residents of the Ninth Ward, died Saturday at his residence, 21 Perry Street, aged ninety-eight years. He was in the bonded warehouse business for thirty-five years, and was one of the first members of the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church when it was still in Houston Street. He remained a prominent member of that church through all its vicissitudes, and was a friend of the Rev. Dr. Burchard, who became widely known by his utterance of the words, "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion" during the Blaine campaign.

All of Mr. McIntyre's interest outside of his home was in the Church and its charities. He was a Knight Templar, but did not take a prominent part in Masonic affairs. He leaves two daughters and two sons. The funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church.

Isabel Ward Bush.

Mrs. Isabel

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA,
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Shares of Capital Stock:

The sale of the Union Pacific Railway having been ordered by decrees of the United States Circuit Courts, the Reorganization Committee hereby calls upon holders of Certificates issued by its depositaries for shares deposited under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, to pay on or before THURSDAY, AUGUST 26TH, 1897, THE FIRST INSTALLMENT of five per cent. of the nominal or par value of such Certificates, being one-third of the contribution to be made by holders of Certificates for deposited shares of capital stock.

Payment in New York must be made to
The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway,
and must be accompanied by presentation of the Certificates of Deposit for indorsement of such payment.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES,
Committee.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.
New York, August 9, 1897.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST
in respect of
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Gold Collateral Trust Notes.

23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, Aug. 2, 1897.

To Holders of the above Certificates:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Note Holders' agreement dated February 15, 1897, we shall be prepared to make payment on August 16, 1897, of five per cent. (5%), on account of the principal of the above certificates, upon presentation thereof and suitable stamping or indorsement thereon at our office, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, or, at the option of certificate holders, at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, 43 State Street, Boston. Interest will cease in respect of the amount so payable on the certificates on August 16, 1897.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Depositaries.

C. J. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
36 WALL ST.
DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
Private wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BANK STATEMENTS:

Publication by the West Side Bank of the moneys remaining unclaimed in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892:

Isaac Brown	$96.75
Charles Carew	376.03
Pippip Farrelly	80.46
Estate of Catherine O'Neill	60.11
George Moore lumber account	523.61
H. McAleenan	170.98
W. W. Tobey	60.52

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

Theo. M. Bertine, Cashier of the West Side Bank of New York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689 of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.

THEO. M. BERTINE.

Sworn to before me this 26th day of June, 1897.
NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,060,000 OF FOUR PER CENT. CERTIFICATES AND $190,000 THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. WALLABOUT BONDS OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Brooklyn, August 6, 1897.—The Comptroller of the City of Brooklyn will receive sealed proposals at this office until Friday, August 20, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon (at which time they will be opened) for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following-described loans of the City of Brooklyn:

$190,000 THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. REGISTERED WALLABOUT BONDS, issued under Chapter 529 of the Laws of 1897. Principal payable January 1, 1926. Interest payable January and July 1st in each year. These bonds are FREE AND EXEMPT FROM ALL TAXATION, EXCEPT FOR STATE PURPOSES, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 645, Laws of 1895.

$1,060,000 FOUR PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS of the denomination of $1,000 each, maturing eight months from date of issue, and may be EITHER REGISTERED OR MADE PAYABLE TO BEARER. Interest payable at maturity. Issued under provisions of Section 3 of Chapter 183 of the Laws of 1896, and a resolution of the Common Council passed July 19, 1897, authorizing a loan in anticipation of the collection of the taxes to be levied in 1897.

$1,000,000 FOUR PER CENT. TAX CERTIFICATES of the denomination of $1,000 each, maturing eight months from date of issue, and may be EITHER REGISTERED OR MADE PAYABLE TO BEARER. Interest payable at maturity. Issued under the provisions of Section 26 of Title 2 of Chapter 583 of the Laws of 1888, and a resolution of the Common Council passed June 7, 1897, authorizing a loan in anticipation of the collection of taxes levied in the year 1896.

Payment of purchase money to be made August 24, 1897, at which time the bonds and certificates will be dated.

Proposals must state the price offered, the description of loan desired, and be endorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and then enclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of Brooklyn.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the City.

GEORGE H. ROWE,
Deputy Comptroller.

NOTICE.—ESTIMATES FOR DREDGING ON the North River, between the Battery and West 24th Street, under contract No. 602, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon, August 10th, 1897. For particulars see City Record.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street activity, which may have many elements of unusual character in it, is expected this week. As last week the market strengthened and broadened, confidence grew that further developments of great consequence were impending.

Commission houses report that finally public interest is appearing throughout the security markets.

It is certain—whatever may chance to be the form of denials—that Europe has begun to buy American stocks. This buying may quickly develop into tremendous proportions.

***

In the railroad list the stocks of Western roads are most largely traded in, because in them the certainty of improved earnings is plainest, or, at least, closest at hand. Evidence of their popularity is shown by the fact that one group representing half a dozen properties—Burlington, St. Paul, Rock Island, Northern Pacific, Atchison, and Chicago Great Western—contributed almost half of the week's total transactions in railway stocks last week.

Big crops are already beginning to move with a rush to domestic and foreign markets at prices which promise to be far above any recent average—here is the already disclosed actual and active factor affecting Western railroads. Daily news dispatches from the West show that grain is pouring in on the railroads at a rapidity and in volume far beyond any anticipation. Cool-headed railroad managers say cars enough cannot be found to accommodate the grain traffic pressing upon the railroads.

Evidence that such estimates are business calculations and not induced by any mere enthusiasm is in the fact that one of the managers of the St. Paul Road is to-day actively canvassing among New England railroads, arranging to borrow every car that the two most important Eastern systems can spare.

***

The railroads of the Northwest and the systems of the Southwest are both confronted with traffic problems that involve the handling of more freight business than most of them have known in any year past. Nothing is surer to come from the phenomenal traffic pressure than advances in freight rates. The farmer getting profitable prices for products will not bicker over paying fair transportation rates. And with fair freight rates—with "reasonable rates"—every railroad system in the Northwest and the Southwest will prosper up to the furthest limit of any expectation that their sanguine projectors ever entertained.

***

In the industrial list American Tobacco stock was the leader in the week's activity as St. Paul led in the Western railway group—being traded in something over 210,000 shares apiece. American Tobacco's aggregate was over a third greater than the transactions in Sugar Trust stock. In Tobacco there seems to be developing a situation in very many ways similar to that which preceded the recent big and rapid rise in Sugar. Veteran observers of the Street think they see significance in the fact that the biggest buying of Tobacco shares has been engineered by the same commission brokers who seemed to have limitless orders in Sugar Trust just as that stock started on its bounds upward.

***

Professional Wall Street will come down town this morning keyed up to expectations of something out of the usual in the Manhattan Elevated quarter. Mr. Russell Sage's continued refusal to help bear speculators out of their dilemma may have further sensational sequels. Mr. Sage estimates that the Manhattan short interest is over 50,000 shares, and he says he can figure out available floating stock of not more than 20,000 shares.

A pool (not organized by Mr. Sage, but in which he has large interests,) was formed in Manhattan stock just about the time when the Manhattan dividend was reduced last Spring. This pool has been ever since buying quietly—striving continually to avoid awakening suspicion—and now has over 30,000 shares of stock. All of this stock has been kept loaned out, luring bear speculators into confidence.

What started the nervousness in Manhattan stock on Friday and developed the rushing rise of Saturday, was due largely to the fact that a few thousand shares of the stock loaned out by the pool were called in, or notices served, as Stock Exchange procedure requires, that deliveries would have to be made at the beginning of the week. At the pool's own convenience the rest of its stock (about 25,000 shares) will also be called in.

***

A feature in the financial situation likely to develop this week and exert influences which will beget enthusiasm is indicated by the sudden collapse in sterling exchange rates. The gold export bugaboo is disposed of. Gold imports are assured. They will come soon. They will be tremendous.

***

Net changes in stocks to the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	1⅝	Louis. & Nash.	4½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	2⅝	Manhattan.	12⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	2⅜	Met. Tractica	6
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	3½	Mich. Cent.	3½
Am. Sug. Refs.	6½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	3½
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	4¼	Mo. Pacific	1⅝
Am. Tobacco	11⅛	Mo., Kan. & Texas	1⅛
Am. Tob. pf.	3⅝	Mo., K. & Texas pf.	2¼
Ann Arbor	2	National Lead	2
Balt. & Ohio	1	National Lead pf.	2¼
Bay State Gas	1⅝	National Starch	3
Brook. Union Gas	1⅜	N. J. Central	5⅛
Can. Southern	3	N. Y. Central	1⅜
Can. Pacific	1½	N. Y. & E. R. G. pf.	1¼
Ches. & Ohio	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2¼
Chi. Gt. West	5½	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	2¼
Chicago Gas	2½	N. Y., S. & W.	1⅛
Chicago & Alton	1½	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	3½
Chi., Ind. & Louis	1½	Norfolk & West. pf.	1⅜
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	5	Northern Pacific pf.	1⅝
Chi. & Northwest	2⅝	O. R. & N.	4
Chi. & N. W. pf.	2	O. R. & N. pf.	3¾
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	6	Oregon Short Line	3⅜
C., C. & St. L.	4	P., C. & St. L.	2⅜
C., M. & St. P.	5⅝	P., C. & St. L. pf.	8
C., R. I. & P.	3⅜	Pullman Car	6¾
C., H. V. & T.	5	Reading	2½
Consol. Gas	10	Reading 1st pf.	1⅞
Del. & Hudson	3	Reading 2d pf.	2½
D., L. & W.	2¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1⅜
Des M. & Ft. D.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	7⅜
Detroit Gas	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2¼
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	2¼
Erie	2½	St. P. & Omaha	2
Erie 1st pf.	3¼	St. P., M. & M.	8
Erie 2d pf.	3¼	Southern Pacific	4½
Flint & P. M. pf.	1½	Southern Railway	1⅝
Gen. Electric	3	Southern pf.	2½
H. B. Claflin Co.	4½	Tenn. C. & I.	4
Ill. Central	8½	Texas Pac. Land, t. r.	1
Ill. Steel Co.	1	Union Pacific	1¼
Iowa Central	1	U. S. Leather	1½
Iowa Central pf.	3¼	U. S. Leath. pf.	4⅝
Laclede Gas	0⅝	U. S. Rubber	2¼
Laclede Gas pf.	11	U. S. Rubber pf.	3⅝
L. E. & West. pf.	3⅜	Western Gas	2½
Lake Shore	4	Western Union	5¼
Long Island	5	Wisconsin Central	1⅞

Stocks Declined.

Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	St. P. & Omaha pf.	5
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1¼		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	3¼	N. Y., Sus. & W. gen.	4½
Ann Arbor 1st	3½	Norf. & West. con.	2
Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	2½	Or. Imp. con., 1st in. pd.	6
Cent. of N. J. gen.	1⅜	Or. Imp. 1st c. r.	1⅜
Cent. of Ga. 2d, inc.	1	Or., R. & N. con. 4s	2½
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1¼	Or. Sh. Line, inc. A	2
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. 5s	2½	Or. Sh. Line, inc. B	3½
Chi. Term. Trans., t. c.	1⅞	Rock Isl. deb. 5s	1¼
Chi. Bur. & Qy. conv.	1	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	2½
Chi., B. & Q. deb. 3s	2	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	2¼
Col. Mid. 1st, t. r.	2½	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	2¼
Del., M. & M., 1, g.	1⅞	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	2½
Eliz., Lex. & B. S. 1st	1½	St. L. Southwest. 1st.	3½
Erie prior lien	2	St. L. Southwest. 2d.	3
Erie gen. lien, t. r.	4¼	Stand. R. & T. Cs.	1
Flint & P. M., Pt. H. Div., 5s	1½	Seaside & B. B. 1st.	5
Ga. Pac. 1st	3½	South Car. & Ga. 1st.	3½
Ill. C. Nor. 2d	1½	Southern Ry. 5s	1¾
Int. & G. Nor. 3d	3	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm.	2½
Iowa Central 1st	1½	Union El. 1st, t. r.	2½
Iron Mt. gen.	1½	Union Pac. ext. s. f. 8s, t. r.	4
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	4¼	U. P., D. & G. 1st	2½
Laclede Gas 1st	2½	Wabash 1st	1½
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s	1½	Wabash 2d	1½
Mob. & Ohio gen.	1½	Wabash deb., B.	1
Mo., K. & E. 1st	2¼	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	1	Wis. Cent. inc.	3⅜
		Wis. Cent. 1st	3⅜

Bonds Declined.

Col. Coal & I. 6s	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1¼
Del. Gas Co. 5s	1¼		
Stand. R. & T. inc.	1		

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The following table gives the highest, lowest, and closing prices of the week, with the closing prices of the corresponding date last year:

	High. est.	Low- est.	Last.	Last Aug. 8, 1896.
American Cotton Oil	19⅛	17	19⅛	9
American Cotton Oil pf.	71½	68	71	40
Am. Spirits Mfg.	15⅞	13⅝	15⅝	4½
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	36	32⅜	35⅛	19⅜
American Sugar Refs.	147	138½	145	95½
American Sugar Refs. pf.	117½	111	115½	92¼
American Tobacco	94⅜	83	94	54½
American Tobacco pf.	115	110¾	114⅝	93
Ann Arbor	14	12	14	..
Ann Arbor pf.	34½	32½	32½	19
Atchison, Top. & S. F.	14⅝	13⅞	14⅜	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	29	25⅜	28⅝	14⅜
Atlantic & Pacific	½	½	½	..
Baltimore & Ohio	11⅛	10½	11	15
B. & O. Southwestern pf.	4⅝	3⅜	4½	..
Bay State Gas	16½	13⅝	15⅜	15
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	35	33½	33½	18½
Brooklyn Union Gas	122¾	119½	121	79⅝
Brunswick Co.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	57½	57	57½	..
Canada Southern	56⅝	53¾	56¼	41
Canadian Pacific	74	71¼	73½	56¼
Central Pacific	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	22	20⅜	22	11
Chicago & Alton	158½	158	158½	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	94⅛	87½	94	64
Chicago & East. Illinois	46	45	45	38
Chicago Gas	103⅜	99⅜	101½	45
Chicago Great Western	16½	10⅜	16½	5
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	12½	10⅝	11⅝	..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	33⅜	29	33½	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	92⅜	86⅞	92⅜	60½
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	142½	142	142½	118½
Chicago & Northwestern	120⅝	117⅜	120¼	88
Chi. & Northwest pf.	164	164	164	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pacific	85⅛	81¼	85⅝	49¼
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	32½	29	32½	20
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	1	⅝	1	..
Col. Coal & Iron, D., pf.	3	2	3	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	20¼	17½	18⅞	15¼
Col. & H. C., all in. pd.	5¼	4⅝	5	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	13
Col., H. V. & Toledo	20	14	20	52½
Consolidated Ice	39	37½	38	..
Consolidated Ice pf.	85½	85	85	..
Consolidated Gas Co.	196½	179⅜	189	134
Delaware & Hudson	120	117½	119	134
Del., Lack. & Western	159⅜	157⅜	159⅜	140
Denver & Rio Grande	12⅜	12½	12½	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	47⅞	46½	47⅞	37
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	12½	11	12½	..
Detroit Gas	34	31	33½	..
Duluth, S. S. & A.	4⅝	3⅜	4⅝	..
Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	10½	6⅝	10	..
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y.	123⅜	122	123⅜	..
Ed. El. Ill. of Brooklyn	115	115	115	..
Erie	18¼	16	18⅛	11
Erie 1st pf.	41½	37½	41¼	24
Erie 2d pf.	23⅜	20⅝	23⅜	13¾
Erie Tel. & Tel.	66¼	65	65	..
Evansville & Terra H.	20	20	20	27
Fort Worth & Denver C.	10	10	10	..
Flint & Pere Marquette	10	9½	9½	..
Flint & P. Marquette pf.	34	33	34	..
General Electric	38⅜	35	37¼	21⅜
Grand Rap. Gas	76¼	70	69¼	..
Great Northern pf.	125	122½	122½	109
H. B. Claflin	86	81⅝	86	..
Illinois Central	110⅜	102	110½	86
Illinois Cen. leased line	97	97	97	..
Illinois Steel Co.	39	34	37	..
Iowa Central	9¼	8¼	9¼	5⅜
Iowa Central pf.	34½	31	34½	19½
Kanawha & Michigan	6¼	6¼	6½	..
Keokuk & Des Moines	4	4	4	..
Laclede Gas	41	29½	39⅝	..
Laclede Gas pf.	95	82½	95	..
Lake Erie & Western	18⅝	17	18	13
Lake Erie & West. pf.	74⅜	70⅜	74½	55½
Lake Shore	175	170⅞	175	135
Long Island	47	43	47	68
Louisville & Nashville	59⅝	55⅜	59⅝	38½
Manhattan Beach	4	4	4	..
Manhattan Con.	108	94⅜	100½	76½
Metropolitan Traction	118	112⅜	118	80½
Mexican Central	7¼	7	7	6¾
Mexican National ctfs.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
Michigan Central	100	102½	101½	90⅞
Minn. & St. Louis	24⅞	24	24⅜	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	87	86	87	54
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	58¼	55	58½	32
Minneapolis & Sault	58½	55	57⅞	47
Mo., K. & Texas	15½	14¼	15½	9¼
Mo., K. & Texas pf.	36⅜	34⅜	36¼	17¾
Missouri Pacific	27	24⅝	27	15⅝
Mobile & Ohio	24½	23⅜	24½	..
National Lead Co.	36	34	35⅝	17½
National Lead Co. pf.	105	102½	104⅝	78¼
National Linseed Oil	16¼	15½	16	14
National Starch	9	6⅞	9	..
National Starch 1st pf.	68½	65	68	..
New Jersey Central	95	90¼	95	88
New York Central	108½	101¾	107½	88½
New York & E. R. Gas	32½	30⅜	30⅝	..
N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	117	117	117	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14⅞	13⅞	14⅜	10
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	37	34	36¼	21½
New York, Susq. & W.	16⅞	15½	16⅛	9¾
New York, Susq. & W. pf.	39	35¼	38½	12
Norfolk & Western	12½	12	12½	..
Norfolk & West. pf.	33	31	32	..
North American	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
Northern Pacific	16⅜	15¼	15⅝	..
Northern Pacific pf.	47⅜	45⅝	47	..
Ontario & Western	17⅜	16⅝	16⅞	11¾
Oregon R. & N.	25⅜	24½	24⅝	..
Ore. Railway & Nav. pf.	66⅜	63⅜	66⅝	..
Oregon Short Line	22½	19	22¼	..
Pacific Mail	32¼	30⅝	31¾	16
Peoria, Decatur & Evans.	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
Peoria & Eastern	5⅝	5¼	5¼	..
P., C., C. & St. L.	18⅛	15¼	17⅞	11
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	60	53⅞	60	..
Pullman Palace Car Co.	175	165	174⅜	138
Reading	26⅞	23⅝	26⅜	..
Reading 1st pf.	53⅜	51	53½	..
Reading 2d pf.	32½	29¾	32⅜	..
Rio Gr. West. pf.	51	50	51	..
St. J. & Gr. Isl.	5¾	4½	5⅝	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	44¾	41	44⅝	..
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	14	12¾	14	..
St. J. & San Fran.	7	5⅝	6⅞	..
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	56	48	55½	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	19¾	17⅜	19¾	..
St. Louis Southwestern	5¼	4½	5¼	3
St. Louis Southw. pf.	13¼	10⅝	13	7
St. Paul & Duluth	27½	24	26	18
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	77	77	77	..
St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	125	125	125	..
St. Paul & Omaha	68	65⅝	67⅞	30½
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	143	143	143	..
Silver Bullion certs.	57	57	57	65⅞
Southern Pacific	21	16⅝	21	18⅜
Southern Railway	11⅝	9⅞	11⅝	6⅜
Southern Railway pf.	34⅞	32⅜	34⅜	15½
Stand. R. & T.	8⅝	7½	7½	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	20⅜	25¼	29⅞	14⅜
Texas Pacific	12⅞	12¼	12½	5¼
Texas Pacific Land Tr.	8¾	7	8½	..
Union Pacific	8¾	7⅝	9⅛	4⅜
Union Pac., D. & G.	4	2⅞	3⅜	1⅞
United States Express	47½	47½	47⅞	40
United States Leather	9¼	8	8⅞	6¼
United States Leather pf.	67¾	62⅞	67½	43¼
United States Rubber	16¼	14½	16⅝	14½
U. S. Rubber pf.	61⅝	58½	61⅝	70
Wabash	7¼	7¼	7¼	4⅝
Wabash pf.	18½	17⅜	18¼	11⅝
Western Union Beef	8½	8½	8½	..
Western Union Telegraph	91⅛	85⅞	91⅛	73⅜
Western Gas	81½	81½	81½	..
Wheeling & Lake Erie	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	5⅜
Wheel. & Lake Erie pf.	6¼	6¼	6¼	20⅝
Wisconsin Central	3½	1½	3⅜	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call at 1@1¼ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty days to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, and 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England lost £632,154 bullion in the week ended Thursday last, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 50.90, became 49.90. The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 2,900,000f in gold and lost 1,625,000f. in silver.

Foreign exchange closed weak. Posted rates, $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.84¾@$4.85 for sixty-day bills, $4.86⅛@$4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.84¼@$4.84½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short; reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston, par@5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; banks, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Since the beginning of the month there has been the usual release of funds by the joint stock banks. Money is more abundant, though the discount rates show a tendency to harden, owing to the prospect of gold withdrawals in the Autumn. Japan will doubtless withdraw a portion of the proceeds of the last loan, and the Continental demand, though reduced, may continue.

The chief factor, however, is the extent to which it may be necessary to export gold to the United States against the grain harvests. The European, Australia, and Indian harvests are deficient, and the American supplies will be largely drawn upon. Indeed, the movement is already turning the course of exchange against London.

For the time being gold remittances are averted by the steady purchases on the part of Americans of their own securities in London; but, according to all precedent, the advance in values thus established should shortly effect a checking of sales by British holders, if, indeed, repurchases be not encouraged.

The revival of business and confidence in the United States is in many ways the most important feature of the financial situation. The increased activity of the Stock Exchange is largely due to the same cause, though the buoyancy of Wall Street has not yet met with a full response among operators here.

Yesterday for the first time of late prices were rather above the level of the cable quotations. The rise began with Northern Pacific preferred, which advanced 3½ points upon the assumption that Mr. Underwood's domination will mean an ending of the war between the competing lines and that then better things may be hoped for. Other stocks have risen from 2 to 4 points, Erie and Norfolks being especially strong.

Canadian Pacifics and Grand Trunks are quiet, the recent rise over the Klondike sensation having exhausted their strength.

The mining market shows renewed vigor, chiefly in Kaffirs, and the foreign market is, on the whole, firm, with a decided improvement in Greeks and Turks, as the prospects of peace brighten.

PESSIMISM IS EXPENSIVE.

Mr. Henry Allen, the head of the Stock Exchange house of Henry Allen & Co., discussing stock market conditions, yesterday said:

"I do not share the prevalent notion that a sharp reaction must come—such a reaction as may have demoralizing effects. Yet, to my mind, it is really unimportant in so far as the market's healthfulness is concerned whether we do or do not have something of a setback. Some traders on small margins have probably overloaded and some important interests have doubtless sold out long stocks. These two elements are naturally suggesting a reaction. The little fellows overloaded may be forced to let go, and some big men, to get back the stocks they have sold, may combine to try to cause temporary concessions. But Wall Street's little men and big men alike are only followers in the market which has developed. No one group is commanding the tremendous forces which have become dominant.

"The United States is at the beginning—and only at the beginning—of prosperity unprecedented, and Wall Street is merely starting in to discount the wonder-working facts in sight. Business improvement is no longer merely hope or guesswork. It is real, tangible, absolutely in evidence—indisputable.

"The short interest in stocks is to-day bigger than it was when the market first began to go up. Throughout the recent advance there have been daily extensions in the short interest. Professional traders especially have mistaken the consequence of factors at work. Commission brokers have had to combat theories which have developed through half a dozen years of continual bearishness. Wall Street has been saturated with dismal ideas. It has been fashionable to be forlorn.

"An instance of professional pessimism occurred in my own experience during the past week. Having positive knowledge that things quite out of the ordinary were going on in Manhattan Elevated stock, I insisted upon our customers covering such shorts as they had outstanding, and I urged purchases of long stock, my reasons being of a character which disposed of every reason for hesitancy. The only professional trader whose account in my office included any Manhattan was one short of a substantial volume of stock. When I put at his disposal the information which I possessed he covered his line and went long. But, as Manhattan did not go booming within ten minutes after he had made his change, he rose superior to all counsel and went short of a larger line than originally had been in his account. To-day he covered above 105 stock put out a week ago around 93. I cite this instance, (without any suggestion of my friend's identity, of course,) for the reason that it so thoroughly represents the corrugated bearish disposition of Wall Street's professional element. Professionals look askance upon all facts which are encouraging; but they find it expensive.

"The buyers of stocks, the makers of the market in its magnificent betterment, are buyers directly representing the public. This "public" includes the most powerful financial interests of the country. Back of the market are influences more important and powerful than any operating for years past. In such a market a petty reaction does not count for much, except that it may serve as a basis for new activity and more pronounced advances.

"Some tests of the market may be made during the coming week, but after the skirmishing is over there will only be in evidence a market still stronger and broader."

TWO WORMSER FAVORITES.

Mr. Maurice Wormser, whose recent operations in the stock market have attracted much attention in Wall Street, said yesterday:

"On the market as a whole I haven't any very decided opinion. Many of the conspicuous stocks have had substantial and rapid advances, and at their present level they are not as attractive to me as the lower-priced ones. It would not surprise me at all to see the whole market work considerably higher, but I have given up watching the big stocks and have turned toward the cheaper ones. These are the stocks which as yet have not had their full measure of improvement, and which, in my judgment, will certainly advance materially in the next few weeks.

"And of these cheaper stocks I have picked a favorite—Chicago Great Western. I believe you will see very much higher quotations for that stock within a short time. I dislike to mention figures, but I really believe that Chicago Great Western will look cheap at 25. The road is doing an excellent business. Its earnings are steadily increasing, and it has prospects as good as any of the Western roads. It has no fixed charges, and even at its present rate of earnings it is not very far from being in a position to pay something on its common stock. With that measure of business improvement in the West which now seems altogether probable, Chicago Great Western will do as well as it has ever done, and better.

"Reading first preferred is another stock in which I have great faith. I believe that the company will pay 4 per cent. on this stock—I feel confident of it. The stock is worth very much more than its present market price, and it will not be long before that market price will be materially increased.

"The low-priced stocks are my favorites, but, of course, judgment must be used in picking them out."

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AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Application having been made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New York by the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company of New York City, under the provisions of Section 100 of the Railroad Law, for approval of a change of motive power from horses to an underground current or electricity, or to a motor of compressed air, or both, in the operation of its railroad upon the following route, to wit:

Commencing at Manhattan Street, North River, through and along Manhattan Street, with double tracks, to St. Nicholas Avenue; thence through and along St. Nicholas Avenue, with double tracks, to One Hundred and Tenth Street; thence through and along One Hundred and Tenth Street with double tracks to the East River;

Also from the corner of One Hundred and Tenth Street and First Avenue, through and along First Avenue with single track to One Hundred and Ninth Street; thence through and along One Hundred and Ninth Street with a single track to Avenue A, now Pleasant Avenue; thence through and along said Avenue A, now Pleasant Avenue, with single track, to connect with petitioner's tracks at One Hundred and Tenth Street;

Also from petitioner's track at the corner of Tenth Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, through and along Eighty-sixth Street, with double tracks, to the North River;

Also from Manhattan Street, through, along and upon Tenth Avenue, with double tracks, to Forty-second Street;

Also from the corner of Forty-second Street and Tenth Avenue, through and along Forty-second Street, with double tracks, to the ferry foot of Forty-second Street, North River;

Also from Forty-second Street, through and along Twelfth Avenue, with double tracks, to Thirty-fourth Street, together with the connections, turn-outs, switches, and convenient stands;

Also commencing at the tracks of the petitioner in Forty-second Street at the westerly line of Tenth Avenue; thence through, along, and upon Forty-second Street and through the tunnel with double tracks to the East River;

Also from Forty-second Street and First Avenue through and along First Avenue, with double tracks, to Thirty-fourth Street;

Also commencing in Forty-second Street at the intersection thereof by Seventh Avenue; thence running through, along, and upon Seventh Avenue, with double tracks, to Broadway; thence through, along, and upon Broadway, and across the Circle and across Eighth Avenue, with double tracks, to the Boulevard; thence through, along, and upon the Boulevard, with double tracks, to connect with the tracks of the petitioner at Manhattan Street. The tracks of the petitioner upon the Boulevard being laid, one track to the east and one track to the west of the Boulevard Parks in the center of said Boulevard, and also such switches, sidings, turn-outs, turn-tables, and suitable stands; and also switches, sidings, turn-outs, turn-tables, and stands thereon.

Notice is hereby given that a public hearing on said application will be held by the Board of Railroad Commissioners, at the Common Council Chamber, City Hall, New York City, on Wednesday, August 11th, 1897, at 10:30 A. M.

CHARLES R. DE FREEST,
Secretary.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, First Judicial Department.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners of the City of New York for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by the said Board, ought to be constructed and operated.—Application No. 1 (Upper Route, 1897.)

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Arthur D. Williams, John Sabine Smith, and George W. Young having, by an order of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial Department, entered in the above-entitled matter, and bearing date the second day of July, 1897, been appointed Commissioners under and in pursuance of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, entitled "An act to provide for rapid transit railways in cities of over one million inhabitants," as amended by Chapters 102 and 556 of the Laws of 1892, Chapters 528 and 752 of the Laws of 1894, Chapter 519 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 729 of the Laws of 1896, to determine and report after public hearing of all parties interested whether the public convenience will be by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners of the City of New York, and mentioned in the petition of the said Board presented to the said Appellate Division on or about the 7th day of June, 1897, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Appellate Division on the 2d day of July, 1897, ought to be constructed and operated, do hereby appoint Monday, the 16th day of August, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners of the City of New York, at No. 256 Broadway, in the City of New York, as the time and place of their first sitting, and that at such sitting, and such adjourned sittings as may be thereafter held, they will hear all persons interested in the said matter.

Dated New York, 28th July, 1897.

ARTHUR D. WILLIAMS,
JOHN SABINE SMITH,
GEO. W. YOUNG.

Parsons, Shepard & Ogden,
Tracy, Beardman, & Platt,
Attorneys for Rapid Transit Board.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Commissioner's Office,
150 Nassau Street,
New York, July 29, 1897.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS calls attention to the notice of sale at public auction of the condemned buildings and parts of buildings within the lines of Elm Street widening and extension, now published in the City Record.

Sale to be held Aug. 9, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the grounds.

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS,
Commissioner of Public Works.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN S. DICKERSON, Julia Larsen Rhoades, and Joseph H. Gray, as executors of the last will and testament of Clinton L. Gilbert, deceased, plaintiffs, against GEORGE E. JOHNSON, Frederick Johnson, Grace Osborne, and James L. Osborne, a minor, by his guardian ad litem, the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, James A. H. Flemer, and Victor Hugo Koehler, defendants.—Summons.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 24th, 1897. JOSEPH H. GRAY, JR.,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address No. 71 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendants Grace Osborne and James L. Osborne: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the twenty-third day of July, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 24th, 1897.

JOSEPH H. GRAY, JR.,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
71 Wall Street, New York City.

jy26-1aw6wM&s4

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—ROBERT EMMET DUNHAM, plaintiff, against JOHN A. DERAISMES, Francis J. Deraismes, Amelia F. Dunham, Emma J. Storey, Marie L. Combs, Martha J. Deraismes, John L. Deraismes, and Edward J. Deraismes, children of Edward J. Deraismes, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 19, 1897.

SAUNDERS, WEBB & WORCESTER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Post Office address and office No. 35 Nassau St., New York City.

To Francis J. J. Deraismes, Amelia F. Dunham, Emma J. Storey, Marie L. Combs, Martha J. Deraismes, John L. Deraismes, and Edward J. Deraismes, children of Edward J. Deraismes: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Frederick Smyth, Justice Supreme Court, dated the 20th July, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, in the County Court House in the City of New York.—Dated August 7, 1897.

SAUNDERS, WEBB & WORCESTER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Post Office address and office, No. 35 Nassau St., New York City. au9-1aw6wM

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Handsome, cool rooms; excellent board; Summer rates; transients accommodated.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ARONSTEIN, MAURICE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MAURICE ARONSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bostwick, Morrell & Bates, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2nd day of September next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1897. THEODORE G. WEIL, Executor; FANNIE ARONSTEIN, Executrix. BOSTWICK, MORRELL & BATES, Attorneys for Executor and Executrix, 27 Pine Street, New York City. mh1-1aw6mM

BRUNING, ELISE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELISE BRUNING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wayland E. Benjamin, No. 2,293 Third Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of November, 1897.—Dated New York City, May 7th, 1897. LOUIS UTHOFF, HENRY MIDDENDORF, Executors. W. E. BENJAMIN, Attorney for Executors, 2,293 Third Avenue, New York City. m10-1aw6mM

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CAMPBELL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business a the office of their attorney, Erwin I. Spink, No 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1897. ROBERT A. DYATT, LILLIAN ASH, RICHARD M. MARTIN, Executors. ERWIN I. SPINK, Attorney for Executors, 38 Park Row, N. Y. City. ap12-1aw6mM

DAVIS, EMILY K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY K. DAVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Howe & Hummel, 87 and 89 Centre Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1897. KATHERINE KURIGER, Administratrix with the will annexed of Emily K. Davis, deceased. HOWE & HUMMEL, Attorneys for Administratrix, 87 and 89 Centre Street, N. Y. City. mh15-1aw6mM

DILLON, SARAH PARISH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH PARISH DILLON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of J. Edward Ackley, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of April, 1897. THOMAS A. MAITLAND, Executor, &c. J. EDWARD ACKLEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 35 Wall Street, New York City. ap12-1aw6mM

EVANS, SUSAN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN C. EVANS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 59 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1897. HENRY L. BOGERT, Executor.

my3-1aw6mM

LAWRENCE, CORNELIA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIA A. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 238 West Eleventh Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January, 1898.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1897. JOHN C. SMITH, Executor. JAMES CHANDLER, Attorney for Executor, 115 Broadway, N. Y. jy12-1aw6mM

MASON, LYDIA LUSH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LYDIA LUSH MASON, late of the City of New York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Franklin Bartlett, No. 82 Times Building, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of April, 1897. MASON CARNES, Executor. FRANKLIN BARTLETT, Attorney for Executor, 82 Times Building, New York City. ap26-1aw6mM

McNULTY, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY McNULTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of transacting business at the office of Watson & Gibson, No. 55 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of April, 1897. CHARLES R. McNULTY, Administrator. my17-1aw6mM

MONTGOMERY, WALTER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Mason Knox, Nos. 80 and 82 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of June, 1897. MARY ANN ROBINSON, Administratrix with the will annexed. JOHN MASON KNOX, Attorney for Administratrix, 80 and 82 William St. jul4-1aw6mM

McKENZIE, ALEXANDER.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Jane Keith, (formerly Jane McKenzie,) Alice J. Jones, Alexander McKenzie, Laura H. Ogle, Alexander McK. Jones, Julie H. Macfie, William E. Jones, Alfred M. Ogle, Jr., Janie M. Ogle, Kenneth Ogle, Edward A. Ogle, Majorie Ogle, and Gilbert D. Ogle, and to all persons interested in the estate of Alexander McKENZIE, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the fourteenth day of September, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Jane Keith and Alice J. Jones, as executors and Trustees of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate, to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and county, at the City of New York, the 3d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy12-1aw6wM

SMITH, RICHARD AUGUSTINE, COMMONLY known as AUGUSTINE SMITH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD AUGUSTINE SMITH, commonly known as AUGUSTINE SMITH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 32 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of March, 1897. THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY, Executor. mh22-1aw6mM

ROBINSON, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ROBINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Mason Knox, Nos. 80 and 82 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of June, 1897. MARY ANN ROBINSON, Executrix. JOHN MASON KNOX, Attorney for Executrix, 80 and 82 William St., N. Y. jul4-1aw6mM

WARD, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson & Wallis, Nos. 48 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of April, 1897. WILLIAM C. WARD, Administrator. WILSON & WALLIS, Attorneys for Administrator, 48 Wall St., New York City. ap19-1aw6mM

WORCH, CHARLES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. WORCH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Fennel, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1897. MARIE FREDERIEKA WORCH, Executrix. JOHN FENNEL, Attorney for Executrix, No. 280 Broadway, New York City. my3-1aw6mM

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.

Trains leave FOOT EAST 34TH ST., week days, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

Trains leave WHITEHALL ST., week days, hourly from 9:10 A. M. to 1:10, and half hourly from 1:40 to 9:10, 10:10 P. M. Additional train Sat., 12:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.

Rockaway Beach.

Trains leave E. 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 6:40, 8:00, 9:10, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only, 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.

Exc. from 34th St. 40c.; from Brooklyn 30c

Coney Island.

CULVER ROUTE.

Trains leave foot WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, week days and Sundays, 9:10, and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island 11:35 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Long Beach.

Trains leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., week days, 6:00, 7:50, 10:00, 10:50 A. M., 1:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:50, 10:00 P. M.

"THE WORLD-FAMOUS PLEASURE GROUNDS."

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. pier 8, 6.45, 8.30, 10.05, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 3.00, 3.30, 5.30, 6.15 P. M. Pier 20 E. 24th St., Brooklyn, 9.08, 9.50, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.4., 3.30, 5.00, 5.40 P. M. East 22d St., 8.35, 10.15, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2, 5, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A.M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 11.30 A.M. 12.00 M. 1. and P.M. for 23d St. only. 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8, 9, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York at 6:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

HOTELS.

THE LANGHAM
5th Av. and 52d St.

Most exclusive family hotel in the city. Choice apartments. Sunny rooms. Cuisine and service second to none. Fifteenth season begins September 20th.

H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' best city references; city or country. 230 West 17th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; Protestant; competent of taking full charge; 3 years' city references from last employer. 236 East 33d St., basement.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman; Protestant; understands dressmaking; city references. Black, 71 West 48th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—To take home ladies' and family washing; reference. Mrs. Halpin, 226 West 67th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an experienced Englishman; lived in good families; good appearance; well recommended. A. B., Box 92, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen

COACHMAN. — Thoroughly exercienced; unexceptionable personal references; stylish appearance; careful driver; temperate, trustworthy. Smith, 117 West 54th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A BRIGHT, ENERGETIC CANVASSER WANTED to solicit advertisements for a New York daily newspaper. Address C. B. A., Times Office.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SIXTH AVENUE, CORNER OF ELEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE SAVINGS BANK OF BROOKLYN, plaintiff, against JOHN GLASS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of May, 1897, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 25th day of May, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 24th day of August, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Ninth Ward of the City and County of New York, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northerly side of Eleventh Street, at the corner formed by its intersection with the westerly side of the Sixth Avenue, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Eleventh Street fifty-six feet and one-half inches to land now or formerly belonging to the estate of John Rogers; thence along the same on a line at right angles to Greenwich Avenue one hundred and sixty-six feet and six inches; thence southerly parallel to Greenwich Avenue fifty feet and six inches; thence easterly on a line at right angles to Greenwich Avenue one hundred and sixty-six feet and seven inches to the westerly side of the Sixth Avenue, and thence northerly along the same nine feet and six inches to the southerly side of Eleventh Street, the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 2, 1897.

THOMAS L. FEITNER, Referee.

RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & WALLACE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 18 Wall Street, New York City. au2-2aw3wM&Th&au23

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ABRAHAM L. NEWBERGER, plaintiff, against LOTTIE E. STEIN, Myer J. Stein, and Jacob A. Stein, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of July, 1897, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 30th day of August, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of August, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York, with the buildings thereon, described as follows: Beginning at the point on the northerly side of Fiftieth Street, distant one hundred and forty-one (141) feet westerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Second Avenue and the northerly side of Fiftieth Street, and running thence northerly, parallel with Second Avenue, and part of the way through a brick building a party wall, one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the middle line of the block between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets; thence westerly, along said line, sixteen (16) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Second Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches, to the northerly side of Fiftieth Street, and thence eastwardly, to the southerly side of Fiftieth Street, sixteen (16) feet, to the point of beginning, said premises being now known as No. 245 East Fiftieth Street.—Dated New York, August 6th, 1897.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. au9-2aw3wM&Th&au30

FIRST AVENUE AND NINETY-SIXTH STREET. —Supreme Court.—CONGRESS BREWING COMPANY, LIMITED, plaintiff, vs. HUGH O'NEILL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of September, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 23d day of August, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street with the westerly side of First Avenue; running thence southerly along the said westerly side of First Avenue two hundred and one (201) feet four inches (4) to the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of First Avenue with the northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street; thence westerly along said northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street one hundred and forty (140) feet; thence northerly parallel with First Avenue two hundred and one (201) feet four (4) inches to the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street; running thence easterly along said southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street one hundred and forty (140) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 30, 1897.

LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

PLATZEK, STROCCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 220 Broadway, New York City. au2-2aw3wM&Th&au23

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.

Reopens at 270 West 72d St., cor. West End Av., Wednesday, Sept. 29. Collegiate preparation. Intermediate and primary departments. Optional military drill, gymnasium, hot lunches, playground.

EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 13 to 15 West 86th St., New York City. Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Catherine Aiken's Method of Concentrated Attention in Mind Training a special feature; also conversational French and German. *Home and Chaperonage for Special Students.*

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
20 West 44th St.

Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
423 Madison Avenue, N. Y.

Will reopen Sept. 29. Careful training for boys from eight to eighteen until Sept. 16. Address for circulars, &c., Cotuit, Mass.

THE MISSES FLY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Square, (1,122 Broadway.)
Special courses during Summer at reduced rates.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER, School for Girls, 607 Fifth Avenue.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE. Col. Roberts' School for Boys.—A well-equipped, thoroughly organized school, offering courses of study preparatory to college, the scientific school, or business. Illustrated circular will be sent on request.

FRANK S. ROBERTS,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

EASTMAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, Pokeepsie, N.Y. NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE.—Afford thorough education for business. BOOKKEEPING, Banking, Shorthand, Typewriting, Correspondence, and Preparatory Departments. Day and evening sessions. Call or write, C. C. GAINES, Pres., 81 East 125th St., N. Y.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 58th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers, 12 courses. $260 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address

THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, 66 West Street.
THE DALZELL SCHOOL FOR BOYS
College preparatory. A few vacancies for boarding pupils in the Principal's family.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW YORK.
For particulars address Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N. Y. University Law School Sixty-third year opens Oct. 1st, 1897. DAY SESSION (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Twelve courses. Five obtain LL. M.

For circulars address L. J. Tompkins, Registrar, Washington Square, New York City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL Day School, 120 Broadway. Evening School, Cooper Union. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL. B. in two years; LL. M. in three years. Send for catalogue.

GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

EUROPEAN STUDY AND TRAVEL.

THE MISSES GRINNELL, formerly 22 East 54th St., will leave New York October first, for eight months' residence in France and Germany. They will chaperon young ladies who desire to study. Three months' supplementary travel. Address BROOKLINE, MASS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

7:50 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for

SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R.R.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ. LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:46 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

WHITE FACE INN, —Lv. N.Y. 7:50 A.M, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:46 P.M., 7:25 A.M., 11:10 P.M.

THE GRAND VIEW, —Lv. N.Y. 7:50 A.M, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 P.M, 7:10 A.M, 10:55 PM.

AMES COTTAGE —Lv N.Y. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 10:57 P.M., 6:37 A.M., 10:32 P.M.

CASCADEVILLE.

THE CASCADE, —Lv. N.Y., 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M.; ar. 8:15 P.M.; 7:55 A.M., 11:40 P.M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL
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RUSSELL SAGE, HIS POOL

He Talks in a Characteristic Way About Manhattan and Its Rise.

SOME FACTS FROM AN INSIDER

A Syndicate to Acquire Elevated Stock Which Originated at a Club Dinner Where Mr. Sage's Views Were Applauded—Bears Now Called Upon to Deliver.

Whether or not anything unusual is going on in the affairs of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, one fact certain is, that among professional Wall Street men there is confident expectation that to-day will witness exciting incidents in the stock on the Stock Exchange.

Touching the general market, there is almost unanimity among brokers that the upward tendency will be maintained, especially in the Granger railway shares. But opinions regarding Manhattan are very much apart. There are conservative authorities who apprehend that after the recent rapid rise a sharp set-back is due. They argue that the stock is now selling higher than its recent financial statements have warranted.

On the other hand, the interests identified with the recent rapid advance say significantly that developments are close, and may even be disclosed to-day, which will have rousing effect upon the stock. They even name figures (much higher than any the stock has lately seen) at which they claim it will sell to-day These prophets refuse wholly to discuss whether or not Manhattan is intrinsically worth more than it is now selling for. They hardly try to disguise their view that the price of Manhattan, for the present, at least, is not a matter of earnings or dividends or intrinsi values at all—but simply the merest matter of what is little short of absolute manipulation.

Conservative people in Wall Street do not like to hear this sort of talk. The suggestion that there is a corner in Manhattan has jarred the sensibilities of many prudent brokers. They say that, while stock market values may thus be affected—even put to a very high figure—there is always, after such a professional squeeze, discouraging influences upon the rest of the market. This higher criticism of methods that can be pursued by Wall Street pools has, however, not very many advocates among the gentlemen who have in the present instance joined with Mr. Russell Sage to provide for the bears what Mr. Sage describes as "an old-fashioned object lesson."

Mr. Sage Wonders at the Shorts.

Mr. Sage himself, to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in discussing this, says:

"Wall Street, you know, does have its uses. And one of its uses, my boy, is to settle just how many of us can stand a little grief. It's no great accomplishment to beam in the sunshine, but—well, Wall Street, as I say, does have its uses.".

"In your opinion, Mr. Sage, is Manhattan stock going to go much higher?"

This question was asked just as though Mr. Sage had acquired the habit of taking the whole world into his confidence. Mr. Sage's answer was:

"I am afraid, my dear friend, that somebody has been deceiving you. How can any one tell about Manhattan? It is not a speculative stock; it's an investment. And what I can't make out for the life of me," said Mr. Sage, with a sigh a little doubtful in its mournfulness, "is how in the world these Wall Street bears ever got good commission house brokers to let them go short on it. Why, over 50,000 shares wouldn't take care of the shorts in Manhattan to-day. The floating stock, the stock accumulated for these shorts to borrow, is less than half that amount. Somebody has got to do some buying. That's all—just that—that's all."

"In Wall Street it is said that you are in a pool, and that you or some of your associates can do as much as was done by the pool which you and Mr. Cyrus Field once ran. Is that—"

"Ah, those were days in Wall Street; those were real days," interrupted the alert Wall Street veteran.

"But, Mr. Sage, is there a pool now; are you in it, and what are you going to do?"

"Be careful, my boy, be careful; don't you go to try to keeping my books; it's troublesome work; why, that work sometimes almost makes me feel myself as if I was getting along in years. But I'll give you a point, for I like you; I'll give you a point. Mr. Gould once gave it to me. Mr. Gould said: 'What's past is history; what may be is mystery.'"

He Is in the Pool, Nevertheless.

Reference has been made in the financial columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES to the Manhattan pool, concerning which Mr. Sage is adroitly non-committal. There is such a pool. Mr. Sage did not organize it, but he entered it with promptitude when the opportunity was offered him. He has, perhaps, as much as a one-third interest in it. There are intimations that an equal amount is held by Mr. William C. Whitney, and the remainder is distributed among the customers of two commission houses having offices on Broadway, near Wall Street. The organizer of the pool was a Wall Street man, the mutual friend of Mr. Sage and Mr. Whitney, and it is said that the two millionaires, having many interests apart, have through the mellowing influences of this pool become very fond of each other. An insider in this pool says to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The recent buying of Manhattan stock has nothing whatever to do with changing the road's control. To those of us who know the facts, such publications in riff-raff newspapers are ludicrous. Mr. Whitney has made no bid to get Manhattan under the control of the Metropolitan Traction Company. Maybe he would like to bring about the combination, but he has not made any such bid. The Manhattan pool, as you call it (it isn't really a pool, it's a syndicate) has been in existence for some time. It is not a speculative scheme gotten up over night. Here, frankly, is the history of it.

"Mr. Sage, you remember, took very strong ground against continuing a higher dividend rate than the Manhattan Road was earning, and he went on record as saying that the managers of the property ought to face the facts and not pay more than it earned. An interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES, in which Mr. Sage made this statement, was the subject of discussion, quite unpremeditatedly, during a dinner at the Metropolitan Club. Virtually every man at the table applauded what Mr. Sage was quoted in THE NEW YORK TIMES as saying, and it was agreed that if the Manhattan Directors were brave enough to do as Mr. Sage said, and cut their dividends down, Manhattan stock would be an absolutely safe purchase, a sure profit maker.

Syndicate Has 25,000 or 30,000 Shares.

"Manhattan dividend day came around. Mr. Sage had his way. Mr. Gould agreed with him that the Manhattan property interests could best be conserved by an ultra-conservative policy, and the dividend was cut down, leaving, after the dividend was paid out of the quarterly earnings, a surplus instead of the deficit. Then the present syndicate was formed. Mr. Sage agreed to join it. I am not at liberty to say who else is in it.

"The commission houses in charge of our investments were chosen for their discretion, not because it so happens that one of them does a large Vanderbilt business and the other is supposed to have close connections with Standard Oil magnates. Neither Vanderbilt nor Standard Oil interests (as such) are involved. It is not advisable to say specifically what the syndicate's holdings now amount to. Make it between 25,000 and 30,000 shares and you will be within bounds. And you won't have anything to take back. Some of this stock was bought much lower than the present price, say one-third of it. But a majority stands us above 91. Stock was bought on Saturday at 107. Every share of it has been loaned out as soon as it was acquired. This was Mr. Sage's idea. You can understand why: If the stock had been hard to borrow, we would have had difficulty in buying.

"Really, we didn't try to lure bear speculators into a trap by making the stock so plenty in the loan crowd. If they're trapped that's their business—no fault of ours.

"Some members of our syndicate are much disappointed by the sudden rise that has taken place in the stock. They think we ought to have been able to secure about 10,000 shares more than we have got. Personally, I think we're doing pretty well. So does Mr. Sage.

"So far, we have called about 5,000 shares of stock. Perhaps 12,000 more shares will be called to-morrow. It looks now as if almost every share of stock we bought was sold to us by people who didn't have it to deliver. There's too much of that sort of business in Wall Street."

MYSTERY IN SCHAEFER CASE.

Joseph Le Blanc, Supposed Private Detective, Fined in Court, but Refuses to Make a Statement.

Joseph Le Blanc, who was arrested Saturday on complaint of Albert Schaefer, son of the late senior members of the firm of the F. M. Schaefer Brewing Company, was arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. He was charged with having followed Mr. Schaefer and annoying him. When arrested by Detective Quinlan of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, the prisoner had in his possession a leather-covered memorandum book showing that his name was Joseph Lapage. In the memorandum book were the address of Mr. Schaefer, a description of his person, and other details.

There seems to be some mystery in the case, which both sides are unwilling to make public. Mr. Schaefer said yesterday that there was something back of the case, but his attorney ordered him not to say anything about it. "The man followed me," he said, "for three days, and is evidently a private detective, although he made a bungling job of the affair. From the memoranda found on him, I am led to believe that he is acting under orders from somebody, but what his object was, I must decline to state.

"I got the tip that this man was detailed to watch me last Tuesday night, and on Wednesday I learned that he and a friend had hired a room at 122 East Fifty-first Street, three or four doors from my home. Since that time he has been dogging my footsteps, until it became unbearable. I finally went to Capt. Steinkamp of the Fifty-first Street Police Station, who is a friend of mine, and asked his advice. He told me to have the man arrested, and I did so, although my lawyer told me to await further developments."

Le Blanc, who says that he has lived in Montreal, Canada, is a Frenchman, and speaks English with a foreign accent. He declined positively to make any statement in reference to the case, and would not give his reasons for following Mr. Schaefer. He at first said that he had never seen Mr. Schaefer prior to the night of his arrest, but when confronted with evidence to the contrary, declared that he had nothing to say.

He was fined $3. When seen at his room after he had paid his fine and been released, he reiterated that he had nothing to say for publication.

ATTACKED BY A MADMAN.

Matthew McSherry, a Retired Policeman, Tries to Kill an Officer in a Fight.

Matthew McSherry, a recently retired policeman, ran amuck in Harlem yesterday morning. He entered Honsicker's Rainelaw hotel, at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and ordered a drink and cigars. The waiter, Emil Schultz, refused to serve him unless he took a meal. This enraged McSherry, and he chased the waiter to the barroom, and, seizing a wine bottle, struck at him. Schultz warded off the blow, disarmed McSherry, and ejected him. George Held, a tailor, of 128 Park Avenue, was given a black eye during the mix-up.

Policeman William Herlich tried to arrest McSherry, when the latter sprang at his throat, shoved him against a lamppost, and held him until two other policemen forced McSherry to relax his grip. Then a fight ensued between the policemen and the crazy man. They fought half way to the station house, when Policeman Hinkleday, an officer with whom McSherry was acquainted, met them.

"Mac, don't you know me? Come with me, like a good fellow," said Hinkleday.

"All right, I'll go with you, for you're my friend," McSherry replied, but as the other officers urged him on, he backed a step from them, and, quickly reaching to his hip pocket, got his revolver half out of the pocket before Herlich stopped him. "That was meant for you," he said, turning to that officer.

In the station house McSherry told Sergt. Sullivan that he owned half of Garden City, L. I., and had diamonds to give away. In the Harlem Police Court he asked the Magistrate's address, that he might send him three plums, and, handing a reporter several collar buttons, said: "Have these diamonds set in a ring for your wife." He was committed to Bellevue.

McSherry was retired honorably on July 21, 1897, after thirty years' service. His record was a remarkably clean one, and many daring and brilliant arrests are credited to him by his superiors. His insanity is supposed to have been caused by family troubles.

BY THE "HUMAN MAD DOG."

Two Men, One a Policeman, Badly Bitten in Brooklyn.

Thomas Gannon is what the police of Brooklyn call a "human mad dog." When he is intoxicated he is subject to maniacal fits and tries to bite any one unfortunate enough to be near him.

Gannon is twenty-one years old, strong and wiry and full of fight. Early yesterday morning he was standing in front of Raymond Street Jail within a few doors of his home. Many drinks of whisky had done their work, and Gannon was ready for trouble. He began to yell and disturb the neighborhood.

Patrolman Vogotty tried to stop him, but Gannon knocked his hat off, ran into the hallway of a tenement opposite and crouched behind the door. Vogotty followed and no sooner had he reached the doorway than Gannon sprang out of the darkness and fastened his teeth in the officer's leg Vogotty clubbed Gannon, but could not break his hold.

James Phillips, a young man, started to help Vogotty, when Gannon jumped and caught Phillips by the thumb and nearly bit it off. Two or three bystanders came to their rescue and after a hard fight Gannon was arrested. An ambulance surgeon cauterized the wounds of the two men.

NO TRACE OF HER PARENTS.

Young Girl Returns from the Country to Find Herself Homeless.

Alice Sporer, thirteen years old, told Magistrate Wentworth at Yorkville Court yesterday that she wanted to find her parents She said that when the Hope Chapel of Fourth Street sent her to the country two weeks ago her parents were living at 28 East Houston Street. When she came back on Thursday the people in the house told her that her parents had been dispossessed and no one knows where they are.

The girl was found footsore and hungry in East Seventieth Street on Saturday night by Policeman Devlin of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station and was taken to the rooms of the Gerry society for the night. She told Agent Watson that she had an uncle named Schwartz who lives in One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, but she had been unable to find him also. She was committed to the care of the Gerry society.

Jumped on Broken Bottles.

James Britton, nineteen years old, of 487 Grove Street, Jersey City, attended a birthday party Saturday night at the home of John Whalen, on the second floor of 391 Seventh Street. The party did not break up until early yesterday morning. Two of the guests got into a wrangle on the sidewalk, and Britton wanted to go down and see about it. Mrs. Whalen refused to let him out, and locked the door. Britton ran to the kitchen and jumped through a window, carrying the sash with him. He fell on a pile of broken bottles that had been thrown out by a beer-bottling company on the first floor. He was badly cut on the hands and face, and his right shoulder was dislocated. He was taken to the City Hospital.

No Light on the Reis Suicide.

The letter received yesterday by Coroner Fitzpatrick asking for details concerning the suicide here of Mary Ethel Reis on May 1 last has thrown no light on this singular case. The writer, A. B. Whitman, a lawyer of Appleton, Wis., described the young woman he is seeking as 5 feet 3 inches in height, but as the Central Park suicide was over five inches taller, it is not thought that she is the woman sought for.

Laborer Found Dead in a Wagon.

Charles Kahman, thirty-nine years old, a laborer, of 83 Carmine Street, was found dead in a wagon in a stable at 171 Delancey Street yesterday morning. The Coroner was notified. Death was supposed to be due to alcoholism, as the man, who was a truck driver, had been drinking heavily, and had not been living at his home

ARRIVED ON LA NORMANDIE

The Leader of the Ballet for "Nature" and a Distinguished French Vocalist.

COSTUMES HELD FOR RANSOM

Henri Rochefort's Son Among the Passengers—Trouble Overtakes a Frenchman Bound for His Mines in Arizona.

The steamship La Normandie of the French Line, which arrived at her dock, Pier 42 North River, yesterday morning, brought 285 passengers. She had a comfortable and uneventful voyage.

Among her passengers were Judge F. C. Brewster of Philadelphia, M. Rochefort, son of Henri Rochefort, the famous journalist and politician; Mme. de Brelor, who comes to fulfill an engagement with Rubens and Andrews for the afternoon pantomime concerts at the Hotel Astoria, and Mlle. Sberna of the Théâtre Comique, Paris, favorite premiere danseuse, who will lead the ballet in the spectacular play, "Nature," at the Academy of Music.

Mlle. Sberna wore a plain, but charmingly becoming, traveling costume. She is accompanied by her mother as chaperon. She never has been here before, but did not seem intensely interested in any part of this country except the few feet of wharf on which her trunks and packages were deposited. She is pretty and vivacious, and her lips formed themselves alternately into captivating pouts and expressions of distress and appeal almost pathetic enough to move the heart and disturb the official integrity of a customs officer. Almost, but not quite, Mlle. Sberna had about $500 worth of theatrical costumes. The appraisers stuck to this figure. They declined to explain how or why or where $500 can be invested in ballet costumes, and baffled the reporters who conspired for glimpses of them.

May Have a Big Bill.

Mlle. Sberna, who speaks no English, looked from one man to another with glances eloquent with entreaty, and then gazed with longing affection upon her baggage. Finally, however, a Custom House broker appeared and matters were temporarily arranged. The Collector thinks that if bond is given for the exportation of the costumes after they have served their purpose here they can be released, so that the danseuse may delight the public in them. If she is required to pay the duty of 60 per cent. her bill will be $500.

Mme. de Brelor had similar trouble with her costume, which she also valued at $500, and her case was disposed of in the same way. The interpreters seemed to have trouble conveying to the women the intricacies of the Dingley bill and the general customs laws, but after a long course of vigorous conversation and complicated gesticulation in the faces of the fair owners of the impounded importations lighted gradually from despair to resignation and then to hope.

Mlle. Sberna brightened up even to the point of smiling and bowing with some vivacity when reporters were presented. She said she was not yet ready to give to the newspapers her impressions of America. Then she stepped to one side with a friend, and after a few moments of whispered coaching advanced with a fixed expression on its face, evidently engaged in a strenuous mental exercise.

"Good-bye!" she said, with a sweeping bow and wave of her hand to the customs officers, the reporters, and her trunks collectively. Then she threw a quick, dubious, questioning glance at the interpreter, and in receiving a reassuring nod, told him that she had said it correctly, she broke into a gleefully triumphant laugh over her achievement in English, and departed in high spirits.

Woes of a Frenchman.

M. Rene de la Ville le Roux also had troubles. He is on his way to Arizona, where he says he owns mines. He also says he has been there before, and his statement was supported by the facts that the first thing found in the first trunk of his that was opened was a Winchester rifle and that he wore the reddest necktie that has crossed the Atlantic this season. M. Rene le la Ville Roux had with him two friends, who assisted him in swearing French oaths while his baggage was being overhauled and his possessions and intentions were being studied. His goods were held in bond, pending investigation. He denied that he was going to Klondike.

A picturesque figure was a stolid French soldier in full uniform on his way after five years' service in Madagascar to the Island of St. Pierre Miquelon, a little French colony where there are only about 4,000 people all told off the southern coast of Newfoundland. He persistently stood at attention for two hours, apparently having the idea that that was the only proper thing to do in a strange country. When asked whether he was glad to be going home, how he had enjoyed himself, and how the fighting was in Madagascar he stood at attention and saluted.

The customs duties collected amounted to less than $100, nearly all the arrivals being foreigners.

WOMAN LEAPS FROM A WINDOW

Annie Muller Injured in Attempt to Escape from Her Husband.

Mrs. Annie Muller jumped from a second-story window at 11 o'clock yesterday morning to escape from her husband, who was attempting to beat her.

The woman's husband, John Muller, is a flagman on the New York Central Railroad. With his wife and five children he has lived for some time in the rooms on the second floor rear of 1,470 Amsterdam Avenue.

Yesterday morning the other tenants heard Mr. and Mrs. Muller quarreling. Then they heard the couple running about their rooms, and suddenly there was a piercing scream, followed by cries from all the children. The eldest child, John Muller, Jr., eleven years old, ran to the street and returned with a policeman, having told him that his father had chased his mother out of the window.

Mrs. Muller, who is about thirty-eight years old, was found lying in the yard. She had landed on her left side and severely injured her wrist, arm, and shoulder.

The policeman arrested Muller, and the woman was removed to the Manhattan Hospital, where the doctors said they feared that she had been injured internally.

DEAF, DUMB, AND DRUNK.

Magistrate Discharges Two Prisoners on Learning of Their Affliction.

Mary Tynore, twenty-five years old, and Mary Tierney, twenty years old, both deaf mutes, were arraigned at Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning by Policeman Glosher of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station on the charge of being drunk. They both stood and stared at their accuser, seemingly unconscious of their surroundings.

The Magistrate was astonished when he was told that both women were deaf and dumb, and immediately discharged them.

The policeman stated that he found them in an intoxicated condition Saturday night in Columbus Avenue and took them in for safe keeping. He said that they were quiet enough, but that a young man was trying to lead them away, and he thought it best to arrest them.

Found a Baby in an Area.

George T. Barber of 181 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, and William Hahnel of 730 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J., while passing through West One Hundred and Third Street at 2:30 yesterday morning heard the sound of a child's cries coming from the area of the house at No. 249. They found a six weeks' old girl baby lying there wrapped in a piece of white muslin and an old blanket. They turned the child over to Patrolman James H. O'Connor of the West One Hundredth Street Station, and it was afterward sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Unknown Man Jumps from a Wharf.

Patrolman Francis Twomey of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station reported yesterday morning that an unknown man had jumped into the North River from the wharf at the foot of West Twenty-ninth Street, at 12:30 A. M., and was drowned. The man was seen loitering about the wharf a short time before. He was apparently fifty years old, and was believed to be a longshoreman. The body sank and was not seen again.

THEY FEAR HE IS A SUICIDE.

Family of Benjamin Dickenson Believe He Ended His Life in the Harlem River.

The family and friends of Benjamin Dickenson of 340 West Twenty-first Street, who disappeared suddenly Friday afternoon, are now convinced that he has taken his life. For a month he had been worrying over supposed business troubles, and on the day of his disappearance left his watch, pocketbook, and keys at home, and also his glasses, without which he was unable to read. His razor was found to be missing from its case, and it is supposed he took it with him.

As he went out of the door he said he thought he would take a ride on the Eighth Avenue cars, and his family believe he rode to the end of the line at the Harlem River and there committed suicide.

Mr. Dickenson was sixty-seven years old and the proprietor of two trunk stores on Sixth Avenue, one at Twenty-third Street and one at Nineteenth Street, and, according to his son's statement, the business is in good condition. His store at Twenty-third Street has been established for thirty-five years. He was in excellent health, physically, and the only explanation that his family can give for his supposed deed is that his mind became weakened by constant worry.

Mr. Dickenson has a wife two daughters, and two sons, all of whom are adults. Mrs. Dickenson is prostrated by her husband's continued absence. His family has offered a reward of $25 for his recovery.

The police, who have been working on the case, have been unable to discover any trace of Mr. Dickenson, although search has been made in every direction in the neighborhood of the Harlem.

BROOKLYN TAX ASSESSMENTS.

Nassau Railroad Company's the Heaviest, Being $4,549,420.

The Brooklyn Board of Assessors has turned over the assessment rolls for 1897 to the Board of Aldermen. The heaviest assessment on the list is the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, which is assessed at $4,549,420. Just under the Nassau Road is the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, assessed at $3,251,643. The Brooklyn Union Gas Company is assessed at $2,000,000, and the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company at $1,709,056.

Considerable interest attaches to the personal assessments. Sheriff Buttling, whose office is worth $80,000 or $90,000 a year, is assessed at $3,000. J. S. T. Stranahan is taxed at $15,000. A. Low at $5,000, the Low estate at $30,000, the estate of Henry Ditmas at $83,000, the estate of Henry Pierrepont at $100,000, A. Augustus Healey at $5,000, Simeon B. Chittenden at $25,000, the Arthur Bennett estate at $50,000, E. H. L. Lyman at $30,000, Jacob Worth at $2,000, and George B. Carhart at $20,000. Assessments of other property holders of Brooklyn are: Mayor Wurster, $3,000; A. E. Orr, $10,000; Willis L. Ogden, $3,000; John J. Pierrepont, $5,000; William A. Pierrepont, $5,000; Ethan Allen Doty, $5,000; estate of Henry D. Polhemus, $10,000; Henry K. Sheldon, $10,000; Benjamin D. Silliman, $5,000; Charles Pratt, $10,000; Hugh F. McLaughlin, $10,000; George D. Pratt, $3,000; Mrs. Mary H. Pratt, $3,000; Charles M. Pratt, $5,000; Robert Furey, $25,000; Andrew D. Baird, $5,000; Felix Campbell, $10,000; James Shevlin, $5,000; Eugene G. Blackford, $10,000; Frank H. Howland, $3,000; William H. Lyon, $10,000; estate of Daniel O'Connell, $5,000; estate of Jemima Shalton, $25,000; estate of Ruth F. Hutchinson, $14,500; Joseph McGarry, $5,000.

BURGLARS AT ELEVEN.

Two Boys Who Robbed a Store Captured by the Police.

Two boys, eleven years old, were prisoners in Jefferson Market Court yesterday charged with burglary. They are Walter Finney, who lives with his parents at 793 Washington Street, and Edward Smith of 447 West Thirteenth Street.

On Monday night last the produce store of F. Scheidel, Jr., at 9 Little West Twelfth Street was entered and $43 stolen from a desk which had been pried open. Entrance to the building, which is two stories high, was gained through the roof, the scuttle having been forced off. The roof of this building had been reached from a shed adjoining.

Detectives Wheaton and O'Connor of the Charles Street Station were detailed on the case and on Saturday night arrested the boys at their homes. "Handsome Smith," a younger brother of Edward's, had told Wheaton that his brother had "turned a trick," and would not give him any of the money. The little fellow was not aware that he was talking to an officer.

Detective Wheaton says that Finney has been before Recorder Goff twice, and charged with robbery and burglary. Owing to his tender years he was discharged. Last December Finney and three older boys were arrested charged with breaking into a coal and wood office in Jane Street.

With the money stolen Monday the boys hired a boat and rowed to Hoboken, where they declare they were robbed of about $20. They visited a number of places, bought candy and peanuts and other good things, and on Thursday returned to their homes. Gerry Agent Diamond took charge of the boys, who were held in $500 bail each for trial.

THE CENTRE STREET COURT.

Magistrate Hedges's Lenient Action Toward Drunken Taxpayers.

Michael Welch had been found drunk in Grand Street, and John Smith of Elizabeth, N. J. was picked up on the Bowery. It appears that any man who pays taxes and gets drunk can get off without a fine before Magistrate Hedges.

Welch had paid a poll tax in Massachusetts, and that won his discharge. The Magistrate told Welch that he was a pretty weak taxpayer, but he would let him off. Smith said he came from Elizabeth, and because the Magistrate was born there he was discharged.

Hans Anderson of Brooklyn was charged with getting drunk, and he secured Lawyer Charles Callaghan to defend him. The Magistrate lectured Callaghan for taking money to defend a man for merely getting drunk, where the fee would exceed the fine that would be imposed. Magistrate Hedges discharged the prisoner, saying he had paid his fine by engaging the lawyer to defend him.

Harry Fineberg of 1 Pitt Street, a well-known "crap player," was accused of playing craps, but he said he was only watching the game. This statement won his liberty for there was no evidence that he was "shooting."

Moore Held in $1,000 Bail.

Charles Moore, thirty-two years old, of 710 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, cashier for the German-American Provision Company, at 342 Washington Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Hedges, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday, for the larceny of $200. On July 20, as told in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, it is said that Moore took the money and "played the races" with it to get back $50 that he had lost a few days before. Moore had nothing to say, and the Magistrate held him in $1,000 bail for trial.

Gas Nearly Killed John Ross.

John Ross was found unconscious in his rooms, at 721 Sixth Street, yesterday, and the gas jet was turned on full. An ambulance took him to Bellevue Hospital, where it was at first thought that he would die. Mrs. Ross went out early yesterday morning, and when she returned her husband had been in the hospital for some time. The other tenants of the house were certain that the gas had escaped by accident, but the police placed Ross under arrest on suspicion of having attempted his life. He is an ironworker, fifty-five years old.

Terrors of a Cumulative Sentence.

Ellen Schellinger and Catharine Ross, two young women who refused to give addresses, were crying and trembling when arraigned yesterday in Jefferson Market Court on a charge of disorderly conduct. The Ross woman piteously begged Magistrate Deuel not to send her to the workhouse, saying that under the cumulative sentence law she would have to serve 160 days. They were fined $2 each, and the Ross woman took the pledge for a year.

Boy Falls Through an Airshaft.

Joseph Jacobs, twelve years old, while playing on the roof of the building at 175 Bleecker Street, yesterday afternoon, fell through the airshaft five stories to the ground and was killed. The boy broke a clothesline as he fell and struck upon the stone flagging, breaking nearly every bone in his body. He was the son of Rudolph Jacobs, a saloon keeper.

FISH FOR THE AQUARIUM

Rare and Beautiful Specimens of the Ocean Arrive Here from Bermuda.

ONE IS A TINY DEVILFISH

Among Others Are a "Hedgehog," a "Yellow Grunt," a "Bride Fish," "Trunk Fish," "Yellow Tails," and Anemones.

The fourth and last consignment for this season of fish from Bermuda waters for exhibition in the Aquarium arrived yesterday on the steamship Orinoco. This completes the work of the biological expedition of the University of New York, which established a station at Hamilton Harbor, Bermuda, last May for the collection and study of marine life along the Gulf Stream. The expedition, while undertaken under the auspices of the University of New York, included professors and students from Harvard and Princeton Universities, and was under the direction of Prof. C. L. Bristol of the University of New York, Prof. F. L. Patton of Princeton, and Superintendent Bean of the Aquarium.

The expedition met with surprising success, and the station established has been made a permanent institution. The expedition has forwarded to the Aquarium during the season more than 100 specimens, representing thirty-five distinct and rare types of fishes and mollusks, of which yesterday's consignment was the most interesting and valuable. The specimens were in charge of E. Haycock of Harvard, and included a three-pound devilfish, or octopus, which will be the first live specimen of its kind ever exhibited in this country. If this one lives long enough he may become capable of doing all sorts of frightful things, but he is very young now, and resembles somewhat a giant gray spider. The arms are about two feet long, with tentacles on each, and with a beak like a parrot.

It Has Small Eyes.

The body proper is about four inches long, and the bead-like eyes are of the size of peas. Underneath the mass of tentacles is a sac containing an inky substance, which can be exuded at pleasure. The specimen was netted without being bruised or hurt, and has a fair chance of living some time yet, although scientists believe that, under the best conditions, an octopus cannot live long in captivity. Large quantities of Turks Island salt were added yesterday to the water in the tank where the creature is confined to increase the density of the water, but still the devilfish did not look well.

In the consignment were twelve Bermuda lobsters, which differ radically from the lobster of commerce. These specimens are twelve inches long and are without claws, having instead enormous antennae, fully eighteen inches long.

There were several members of the family of "thumpers." They are a kind of parrot fish, having a nose resembling the beak of that bird, and are in green, blue, and gold. Included in the list were surgeon fish of two varieties, the blue and "tang." These fish derive their name from two bone lancets, keen as razors, which are attached to each side of the body near the tail. These instruments may be depressed or extended at will, and Bermuda fisherfolk are firmly convinced that the surgeon fish lives up to his name among its neighbors. The growth is simply a weapon of defense.

A curious specimen of the consignment is the "hedgehog." It is about six inches long, and resembles in size and habits the blowfish, but the body is covered with strong spines resembling those of the hedgehog. The "yellow tails" are fish of which several specimens, are of a steel-gray color, with a golden stripe running from the head to the tail, which is of a brilliant yellow.

The prettiest specimens among the new arrivals were the "four-eyed," or bride fish. This delicate little fish of the deep resembles in size the goldfish. The back is of a silvery color, marked with narrow black lines running diagonally across. On each side of the body, near the tail, is a jet black spot surrounded by a yellow rim, closely resembling an eye, which gives the fish the appearance of having four eyes. From the nape is a line of black extending to the mouth. The effect of a family of these little fishes circling in their tank is remarkably beautiful.

The "trunk fish," of which there are several specimens, is about 4 inches long, with a box-like body resembling a miniature horsehair trunk.

Also a "Yellow Grunt."

There were two varieties of the Coney fish, one of a deep red thickly dotted with white points, the other of a brownish gray color, with white stripes extending downward from the dorsal fin.

One of the queerest as well as most beautiful in the consignment is known as the "yellow grunt." It emits occasionally a sound resembling the grunting of a pig. It is of a gorgeous yellow on the sides, shaded with olive. The whole surface of the head and body is lined with brilliant blue lines. On the tail and dorsal fins near the margin is a broad band of black.

A homely but curious specimen in the consignment is the Bermuda crayfish, not to be confused with the crayfish proper. The specimen is shaped like a lobster, but instead of claws are two flat arms resembling spades. The feelers are short and forked.

There were also rare and beautiful specimens of hinds, sun perches, squirrel fish, and anemones of beautifully colored.

The fish were brought up on the steamer in large tanks, connected by pipes, through which the steamer's sanitary pump kept a steady stream of water circulating during the voyage. The new arrivals were all installed in the Aquarium tanks yesterday afternoon, making a total of 100 different varieties of fish now on exhibition.

The number of visitors at the Aquarium yesterday was 11,500, a total of 1,000,000 during the seven months since the Aquarium was opened.

CHILD PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.

Little Girl Had Her Hand in a Man's Pocket at the Aquarium.

Among the many visitors to the Aquarium in Battery Park yesterday was Charles Gerlach, who is staying at the Palmer House, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. While he was looking into one of the tanks of fish, he felt a strange hand in his trousers pocket. He seized the hand and held it, but his surprise was so great that he could hardly speak when he discovered that the hand belonged to a comely young girl, neatly dressed.

Policeman Frank Campbell was called, and when the girl's hand was withdrawn, it contained 75 cents of Mr. Gerlach's money.

The prisoner gave her name as Louisa Schaffer, nine years old, and said she lives with her parents at 263 Second place, Brooklyn. Mr. Gerlach accompanied the policeman to the Old Slip Police Station, where little Louise had to be lifted up so Sergt. Wall could see her. She was sent to the Gerry Society rooms.

CARD PLAYERS GO FREE.

Only One Man of Seventeen Alleged Gamblers Arrested Is Held.

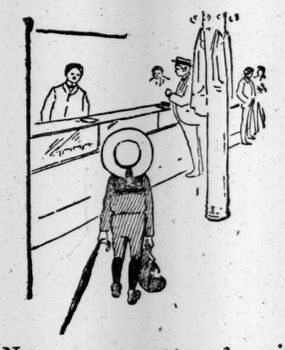
Henry Tulliuseau, proprietor of a French boarding house at 119 West Twenty-ninth Street, and eleven of his boarders, who were arrested Saturday night by the police, charged with gambling, were all discharged by Magistrate Deuel yesterday in Jefferson Market Court. Detectives Allen and Hunt made the raid, and found the prisoners playing cards. They say that the men were gambling. The proprietor declared his boarders often played cards, and indignantly denied that he kept a gambling house.

Sergt. McDermott, Acting Captain of the Tenderloin Precinct during Capt. Chapman's absence on his vacation, directed the raid. He was present in court to watch the disposition of the case. It was charged the prisoners had been playing "red-and-black" and craps in the backyard.

Salvati Gardarone and four men, who were taken in a raid on an alleged Italian gambling resort at 239 Elizabeth Street, Saturday night, were arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday. Gardarone, the proprietor of the place, was held in $1,000 bail for trial, and the other prisoners were discharged.

Child Dies from Effects of Fall.

Marie Variali, four years old, of 245 Mulberry Street, died at St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday from injuries received from a fall from the fire-escape of her residence, on July 30. The child was playing on the fire-escape at the time, and fell through the opening to the yard.



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HOW BAWLASEK WAS KILLED.

Witnesses of the Affray in Sixteenth Street Say Death Resulted from a Fall.

Daniel Kennedy, who was arrested early yesterday morning and charged with being one of the men who caused the death of Louis Bawlasek, a tailor, of 266 Avenue B, was arraigned in Yorkville Police Court and remanded to the custody of the Coroner pending an inquest.

There are two conflicting stories concerning the assault on Bawlasek. Several persons who live in the vicinity of the dead man's home said yesterday that all the parties to the affray were intoxicated. Kennedy, they say, was standing on the corner and made some jeering remark at Bawlasek, who had been ejected from a saloon. Angry words were passed, and Kennedy is said to have stuck Bawlasek, who immediately fell and became unconscious.

Other witnesses declare that Bawlasek and three others got into an altercation and that Bawlasek tried to strike Kennedy, but missed him, and lost his balance, falling heavily and striking his chin on the curb.

The latter story seems to be borne out by the appearance of Bawlasek's body at the Morgue. There are no marks on the back of the head, nor is there any blood on the back of the coat as there would be if some weapon had been used in striking him from behind. The nose and the lower jaw are broken, and there is a contusion under the right eye.

Kennedy at the Tombs yesterday declined to make a statement. He told one of the keepers, however, when he was locked up, that he had had a fight with Bawlasek, and after he had got through with him three other fellows had "finished him."

Detective Theodore Snyder of the Central Office made a statement to the Coroner yesterday, in which he said that he found Kennedy under a bed in the rear apartments of the ground floor at 423 East Fifteenth Street. There were present at the time two women and two men. He called to Kennedy to come out and asked him what he had struck Bawlasek with. Kennedy replied that he did not strike the man with a weapon, but merely used his fists, after he had been struck first. He ran away, he said, because a crowd was after him.

POLICEMAN EBERMAN IN COURT

Dixler and His Lawyer Say His Conduct Was Outrageous.

Max Dixler, who conducts a restaurant at 96 Allen Street, appeared before Magistrate Meade in the Essex Market Court yesterday with his head swathed in bandages. Patrolman Henry Eberman of the Eldridge Street Station, his captor, admitted having used his club on Dixler's head Saturday afternoon as a protest against Dixler's alleged interference to prevent the arrest of Julia Stein, the janitress of the building. Witnesses also testified that he had clubbed the woman in making the arrest, and she showed a badly swollen face and torn garments as evidence of his rough usage of her.

She was the first of Eberman's prisoners to be arraigned, the charge being interference with an officer in discharge of his duty and the use of bad language. Several policemen of the Eldridge Street Station testified that 96 Allen Street had been made a stationary post on account of suspicious characters that resort thither. One testified that Mrs. Stein was in the habit of warning such persons of the approach of policemen. She protested innocence, but the Magistrate fined her $10.

When Dixler faced the Magistrate he said that the presence of the policeman on the door stoop for five consecutive hours drew a large crowd in front of his business place, and, having repeatedly asked Eberman to retire, he was threatened with arrest.

The trouble reached a climax, he said, when Mrs. Stein, after an interchange with Eberman of epithets, fled from the policeman into the restaurant.

"Eberman began to belabor Mrs. Stein with his club," Dixler continued. "I remonstrated, only to have my head cut open."

Lawyer Rosenthal, who appeared for Dixler, brought out the fact that the policeman had had the accusation altered from "felonious assault" to "disorderly conduct." He brought as a witness Meyer Hirsch, an ironworker of 200 First Avenue, who was in Dixler's restaurant at the time of the melée, and testified that the attack on Dixler was unwarranted. Eberman promised to produce more witnesses to sustain his side of the case, and the hearing was adjourned till Wednesday